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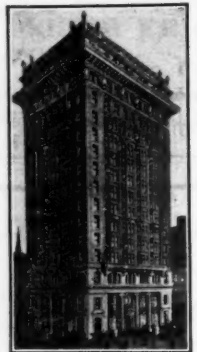
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The Independent in its series of articles on "What Is the Matter With the Army?" follows the article of Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, and a previous one by Gen. Leonard Wood, with one by Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, who contributes the third of the series by discussing the lack of organization from which the Army at present suffers. The strange thing about this lack in the case of our Army is that the United States has carried organization in nearly all other things to a higher point probably than most other nations and has used armies actively more years during the period of its national life than any other nation in the same period. Taking the infantry division as at once the smallest tactical and administrative unit into which an army can properly be divided and the largest one essential to organization, the essayist finds that the trouble now with us is that we have the Army divided into three territorial divisions, a quite different thing from tactical divisions. This was the faulty division of the French army before the collapse of the Napoleonic rule in 1870. Almost the first change of the French after their defeat by the Germans was the change from territorial to tactical arrangement, General Edwards points out. We are, in a word, where France was forty years ago, but whereas France saw her mistake and rectified it, we are going calmly along the road that leads to defeat in case of conflict with a powerful enemy. Organized brigades and divisions, the first thing required when emergency comes, do not exist with us. Our department or division commander is not a tactical but a territorial commander. His "command" represents nothing in the way of a unit known to the military world. Militarily speaking, he exercises only a titular command, being practically no more than a civil administrator governing a part of the population by military forms. No two of these territorial commands are the same in size, in the number or proportion of troops, nor in the number, character, or location of garrisons. The general and staff officers serving therein gain no experience useful to them in a campaign and very little that serves them when transferred to another territorial region or is of use to them in administering, training and supplying troops militarily organized. There is perhaps no greater evil resulting from our present unfortunate system than the centralization of all power and authority over the Army in the War Department, although such centralization now is unavoidable. In war centralization must give way to proper distribution of control or break down. A tactical organization now would mean at once the proper distribution of authority. Team work under the existing system is impossible in the Army, but far worse than this is the fact that each arm or department of the Service, forming no part of any recognized unit, has been left to develop itself separately and to struggle, not for the whole, but for itself alone. The results have been, of course, lack of sympathy where sympathy is essential, and the growth of jealousies and selfishness to a degree not always pleasant to witness. With a tactical system would disappear the separate struggles for existence or increase.

The retirement of Adjutant General Ainsworth brings to the front the question of the control of the military archives of the Government and of how best they can be preserved and at the same time made accessible to properly accredited historians desiring to make use of them in their compilations. How much histories of recent years have been affected by what many writers have vainly protested against as the withholding of records at the War Department one can only conjecture, but that much valuable information has been kept from writers on military subjects is made plain by the recent complaints of literary men against the policy that has so long prevailed in the War Department. State Librarian H. R. Mc-

Ilwaine of Richmond, Va., in a letter to the New York Evening Post, explained that he sought in vain at the Department to get access to records to be used in making a list of the Virginia Revolutionary soldiers. The Secretary of War in June, 1910, expressed sympathy with Mr. McIlwaine's wish to copy the records, as did General Ainsworth, but the latter informed him that a Cabinet order issued some years before had prohibited the granting of privileges of copying in the interests of the surer preservation of the papers. Worthington C. Ford of Boston says that the destruction of records that had become troublesome to local officials has lost to history many important documents. The temporary convenience obtained by such destruction and the gain of a few hundred dollars to the Government through the sale of old papers have been accomplished "with the loss of tens of thousands of historically valuable records and of untold treasures for the historian, all on account of the want of system that has accompanied the want of an archives building." Mr. Ford pleads for such a building which shall be put under the charge of one who has an organizing capacity, united to a knowledge of historical relations. Frederic L. Paxson, of the University of Wisconsin, who had had only the pleasantest recollections of courtesies extended to scholars by the custodians of the British archives, found that at Washington he was unable to get a list last summer that would show the ages of enlistment of the men of the Union armies and his conclusion is that "it is a scandal and an indecency that our military records should be closed to scholars."

We regret to see that a campaign of abuse against Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson has been inaugurated because of his opposition to the features of the Hay bill which reduces the strength and efficiency of the Army. Mr. Hobson, with a number of influential Democrats, has placed the question of national defense above politics, and has consistently advocated legislation which would increase the strength and efficiency of the Army and give the country an adequate Navy. For this they have been attacked. Their contention that military and naval legislation should not be made a political issue is unquestionably sound. It is the position assumed by Amos Cummings and other Democrats, who during the Spanish-American War patriotically refused to be bound within party lines when it came to the question of supporting the Government in its measures for increasing the efficiency of the military services. This certainly entitles Mr. Hobson and his associates to the approval of all connected with the Services or claiming in any way to represent them. It is obvious that military legislation should not be made a political issue. The Military Establishment has staunch friends and uncompromising enemies in both parties, and it will be a sad day for the country when the fate of the Army depends upon the outcome of an election. The Navy League recognized this at its recent convention, and adopted a resolution asking both political parties to adopt planks in their platforms calling for an established military policy and taking the Army and Navy out of politics. The League was influenced largely in taking this action by the speech of Representative Swager Sherley, a Kentucky Democrat. This policy will have considerable support and is apt to be incorporated into the platform of both parties. High-minded men of both parties are opposed to dragging the Services into politics, and regard an adequate Army and Navy as necessary to the safety of the nation. They realize that the party which is responsible for crippling either will in the event of war draw down upon itself the condemnation of the people that will sweep it from power for generations.

In suggesting a complete revision of the Articles of War to make them applicable to modern conditions of service and to remove the element of unsatisfactoriness in the workings of present-day military courts, the Judge Advocate, Department of Mindanao, P. I., says that "the general court as now organized is too cumbersome and unwieldy to be used except in the more important cases. It should be resorted to only in the most serious cases among enlisted men and for the trial of officers. The jurisdiction of minor courts should be extended accordingly. Much of the procedure of general courts-martial is tedious, heavy and useless. Time is wasted in discussion behind closed doors of trivial questions that could be settled in a moment by the president of the court if he were vested with the necessary authority. Younger officers are not well grounded in the elementary principles of common law, especially the law of contracts and the law of evidence. The service of to-day demands of officers a fair knowledge of these two common-law subjects. Familiarity with the law of contracts would enable the officer more easily to understand the principles governing the conduct of business in general, the importance of which has vastly increased during recent years. Officers ignorant of the ordinary rules of evidence make very inferior judge advocates." No one acquainted with the wider scope of business relations in these days of rapid communication and more complex commercial combinations will gainsay the truth of these remarks of the J. A. However, it must be understood that the criticism is directed at the system and not at the officers themselves who serve on these courts. No doubt many if not all of them realize that they are not equipped as they should be with legal knowledge, but with the present scarcity of officers and the addition to their regular duties they find it impossible to spare the time from their strictly military work to devote to the study of law re-

quired to make their service on courts more satisfactory. The faults found with the present system are a reflection upon the policy that keeps the Army constantly under-officered.

In a comment on the recent resignation of an ensign in the Navy to accept an appointment from an electrical company the Marine Journal says: "Why, pray, this unjust usurpation of commercial places by officers of the Government who are sworn to faithfully serve it during their natural lives in consequence of having received an education and a training such as few civilians are able to obtain? If the electrical industry is hard up for experts capable of carrying on its business and the Navy has a surplus of such, some way might be devised by which those who could be spared might be allowed to resign and fill such positions provided they paid back to the Government, which is the people, that which they have cost it or them to educate and train them. As the Marine Journal never sees any protest against this common practice in its exchanges it would respectfully ask if they consider it the proper thing for the Navy Department to accept the resignation of an officer under such conditions as described above, and, if so, why? Such a practice was never contemplated by the law governing the education and employment of naval officers." The Marine Journal is mistaken as to the fact. Midshipmen entering the Naval Academy engage to serve for eight years, unless sooner discharged, but not longer; and, according to all experience, the services of an officer thus resigning are at the disposal of the Government if the emergency of war should require them. The experience acquired meanwhile in civil pursuits adds to the value of the officer, as has been shown in numerous instances. It is encouraging to receive this acknowledgment of the fact that the training a naval officer receives is superior to that acquired in our civilian schools for technical training.

A provision of the Army bill to the effect that an officer shall not receive any benefit by reason of his service as a cadet at West Point or as a naval cadet or midshipman seems to officers of the Marine Corps to bear more heavily upon the Corps than upon the Army, according to Col. George Richards, U.S.M.C., who explained its workings at a hearing of the House Naval Committee on Feb. 12. He said: "In the case of a Marine Corps officer his time is six years as a naval cadet or midshipman, while the service in the Army is four years at West Point. The purpose of that proviso goes a little further in the case of officers of the Marine Corps than it does in the cases of Army officers, in the sense that the Marine officers lose the two years' service they all rendered as naval cadets at sea. That law seems to apply to us and the officers of the Corps who graduated after four years at the Academy and then served two years at sea lose more than do the Army officers. To apply the argument that the fellow who was being educated at West Point ought not to be given credit for service and paid a higher pay merely for the reason of the time served in receiving education at the cost of the Government. To the Marine Corps it ought to be limited to the academic service, and exclude the sea service." The chairman of the committee requested Colonel Richards to put his objections in the form of a letter, which he did. As the bill passed the House on Feb. 16 sea service of naval cadets or midshipmen is to be credited.

The amount of money disbursed to the Army by the Pay Department during the Civil War was \$1,100,000,000. The total losses during this period by defalcation and the actual loss of money were less than one million dollars. The entire expense of paying the Army, defalcations and losses, inclusive, was, in round numbers, six million dollars, or less than three-fourths of one per centum of the amount disbursed. During the last war with England the per centum of expenses and defalcations was as follows: For expenses, 1.38 per centum; for defalcations, 2.97 per centum; total, 4.36 per centum. In view of these facts Paymaster General Alvord very pertinently remarked: "If it cost 4.36 per centum of the amount disbursed to pay the Army during the War of 1812, at the same rate it would have cost \$47,960,000 to disburse the \$1,100,000,000 to the Army during the late Civil War. From this deduct \$6,000,000, the amount it actually cost under the present system to disburse the above, and we have a saving of \$41,960,000, or enough to pay the expenses of the Pay Department in time of peace under the present system for over one hundred years."

That our system of physical training of bluejackets has marked elements of superiority is indicated by these remarks of the London United Service Gazette: "The Americans believe even more than ourselves in a general physical uplift rather than overtraining in some special line; although of late years the British system of training has tended more and more in that direction. Undoubtedly the Americans are right in believing that athletic sports should be moderate in character, and that in no case should they produce unnecessary wear on the organism, or in any way expose it to the risk of serious injury. Our authorities show that they believe in outdoor exercise by the changes made in naval exercises, which encourage and demand that all the men engaged continuously below decks should have a certain amount of time and exercise on the upper deck daily. The Swedish system is an excellent one for nearly all naval purposes, and the physique of our fleetmen has improved enormously under these exercises."

The bill introduced in the New York Senate by Mr. Frawley providing for the reinstatement in the National Guard of any policeman or fireman or employee of the United States Government dishonorably discharged from the Militia for non-payment of fines imposed for failure to do military duty would make the Adjutant General a sort of Court of Appeal, by giving him the authority to re-examine such dishonorably discharged Guardsman to ascertain the justice of his punishment. The delinquent, who may have been or may be hereafter "dishonorably discharged for non-payment of fines imposed for failure to attend drill, parade, encampment, meeting for instruction or other duty," says the bill, "may make a written application to the Adjutant General for a re-examination of such discharge. The Adjutant General shall examine into the facts connected with such discharge and if it appear to him that the punishment was not lawfully imposed, or was too severe, he may report the facts, together with his recommendations in relation thereto, to the Governor, who may adopt or reject such recommendations or may make such order as justice require, including, if he deem proper, reinstatement in the National Guard, upon compliance with the conditions, if any specified in such order." The conferring of such authority upon the Adjutant General in a measure would be unique in military legislation. The Adjutant General, it is true, is supposed to be military adviser of the Governor, but this does not mean that he is to exercise judicial authority and have the power of review of proceedings taken by properly constituted military courts. The military system of New York provides for a reviewing officer, who is properly the judge advocate, and to transfer function from that department to the Adjutant General in any single instance is to strike at the foundation of military discipline and procedure, especially at this time when State regulation of the Militia is expected to conform to that of the Regular Army. Such an amendment as the Frawley bill proposes might also open the door to properly constituted military courts. In matters requiring a legal opinion the Judge Advocate General's Department is the only proper source for information, and the Governor now has the power to review proceedings. The bill strikes at the foundation of military discipline and procedure, especially at this time when state regulation of the Militia is expected to conform to make light of a dishonorable discharge, one of the latest exhibitions of this attitude having to do with a noted New York athlete who, on being dishonorably discharged recently from one regiment for flagrant defiance of orders in the matter of doing duty, joined another regiment, his former commanding officer making no objection. If he should be dishonorably discharged from this, he might join another and continue around the whole vicious circle. When athletic prowess is permitted by commanding officers to cover military derelictions and excuse gross evasion of soldierly duty, one can scarcely be moved to surprise by the introduction of such measures as the Frawley bill. In the case of the athlete just alluded to, it is difficult to decide which regimental commander is the more to be condemned—the one who, knowing his record, permitted him to join his regiment, or the former commanding officer who did not protest against his admission by another organization by withholding his sanction.

That the recommendation of Brig. Gen. J. J. Pershing, U.S.A., commander of the Department of Mindanao, and some of his staff, that money rewards for rifle proficiency should be done away with will not find unanimous approval is shown by the remarks of Col. George Richards, U.S.M.C., before the Committee on Naval Affairs on Feb. 12. Speaking of the appropriation for pay for riflemen, he said: "The purpose in granting this extra pay was to give an incentive to the man to develop himself in the use of the rifle. It has worked to the great good of the Service. We have an unusually large number of men who are qualified." Colonel Richards presented a table to the Committee, giving the qualifications in the three grades of experts, sharpshooters and marksmen in the last four years, including 1912, the latter evidently being meant for 1911, as 1912 is too young yet. Each grade shows marked advance. Colonel Richards improved the opportunity to tell the committee about an injustice he noted in the pay of marines that do fine gun work on the largest battleships. He said that on the recent battleships of the Dreadnought class, the marines have been assigned to larger guns, 5-inch, known as the intermediate battery, and in one or two instances have qualified to perform the duties of gun captain, been assigned these duties, and while the sailors now receive this pay, the marines can not yet receive it. The marine who performs this duty in justice ought to be treated the same as the sailor is. If he is not, of course there is no incentive to his qualifying, and this of course militates against efficiency of the gun's crews, where the marines form such crews. He found that the marines are as good marksmen as the sailors. On the North Dakota last summer it developed that two marines passed their examinations and became qualified gun captains and the subject of their pay was brought to the attention of headquarters, but it was found they could not be paid extra compensation without specific authority of Congress. In the last year one of the guns of the North Dakota served by marines brought the second prize to the ship, the only prize ever won by the North Dakota up to that time. Colonel Richards stated that as soon as a sufficient number of first sergeants are available in the Marine Corps the school for instruction of gunnery sergeants will be re-established. They are at present in command of marine detachments at naval magazines; are performing duty as first sergeants of regularly organized companies at various posts; in connection with the repair of guns at various Marine Corps stations; in connection with the training of recruits; and, in general, performing duties that require the utmost reliability.

The coming sessions of the Twelfth International Congress of Navigation, to begin in Philadelphia on May 23, are expected to have a deep influence upon waterway projects of national importance that are now in contemplation. These congresses bring together the engineers and specialists who in all parts of the world have to carry out the works required to adapt canals, ports and rivers to the needs of the public. Each is benefited by the knowledge and the experience of his colleagues. The questions are treated from the broad point of view. The union of efforts has brought about in a few years great and rapid advances in the domain of hydraulic works. One of the interesting exhibits is a model of the Gatun

Dam locks and the Pedro Miguel locks of the Panama Canal. Included in the exhibit are these vessels made to the same scale as the locks. These models are of the battleship New York, the steamship Olympic and the steamship Cristobal, formerly the steamship Tremont, a commercial freighter of 10,000 tons net register. The models of the locks, together with these ships, will give a correct idea of the appearance of the canal when in operation. The exhibit will also include a model illustrating the operations of valves and gates in one of the locks. This model, which will weigh about 4,000 pounds, is to be arranged so that it can be handled in slings. The consular reports respecting the Turin Exposition say that the model of the Panama Canal, illustrating passage of ships, is very popular, and is generally surrounded by a crowd of spectators.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter B. Tardy, U.S.N., in the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers, discusses the virtues of scientific management in the Navy, with suggestions for a standard organization of the engineer division aboard ship. He would abolish all corps differences and put all officers on the same basis of rank and promotion, as they now are on the same scale of pay. After reaching a certain grade let those who specialize perform shore duty only in their particular specialty without prejudice to their promotion. Base ships definitely on specified yards, so that their crews will know what time the ships must spend in replenishing supplies, or refitting will be at the home yard, thus enabling the men to have a certain amount of home life during their sea service. Increase the enlisted artisans sufficiently so that in normal times the navy yard mechanics are enlisted men, performing shore duty as a reward for meritorious service and effective sea service. Obtain the complement of artisans for any ship that has been modernized from the mechanics who did the overhaul work on her. Some of the benefits to be expected to accrue from these recommendations would be to make the common aim of every officer naval efficiency as measured by ship efficiency, and there would be but one party in the Service. In the navy yards all labor troubles would be avoided because all employees would either be under military control or would belong to the classified service. The enlisted artisans on board ship and the enlisted artisans in the yard would have common interests and could be worked together on any and all jobs. This would make it simple and feasible to have the senior engineer officer of the ship become, in fact, an assistant to the heads of the industrial divisions in the yard in charge of all the repair work on board his ship. The yard department would thus have a local commissioned assistant on every ship in commission. Commander Tardy holds that under his system all the planning, time setting, inspecting and recording are in the hands of men best qualified therefor and most interested in getting results. Every officer, petty officer and mechanic is trained to observe accurately, to inspect carefully, to plan in detail.

The second capture of Bud Dajo, Island of Jolo, P.I., which was seized upon by sensational American newspapers for sentimental lachrymation over the "slaughter of innocent Moros," etc., turns out to have been a very tame affair after all, owing to the effective massing of troops by Brig. Gen. J. J. Pershing, U.S.A. From the account in the Mindanao Herald, published in the Moro capital, Zamboanga, we learn that not more than a dozen Moros were killed. Instead of there being anything approaching a bloody reprisal or slaughter, the Moros were very lucky in getting off with only twelve fatalities. It appears from the newspaper recital, which is summarized in another column, that, without abating any of his vigilance, General Pershing gave the outlaws nearly a week to make up their minds as to what they should do, and by permitting native chiefs to advise them succeeded in winning over most of them to a sane view of the situation. The sentimentalists, who made so much of this last Bud Dajo "massacre," in their search for material to injure the Army will doubtless fail to note that the final dash upon the jungle was made by Moros themselves, the gritty native scouts taking to the task with avidity and coming out of the conflict with credit to themselves as fighters, to their American training as soldiers, and to their loyalty to the United States Government. The fact that the band on the fortified mountain top melted away under the representations of the friendly natives, leaving the final fighting to be done by only a handful shows how thoroughly the outlaws had learned the lesson of the first Bud Dajo fight, that though the Americans would give them every chance to see the error of their ways, they would act decisively when the proper moment arrived. The cutting of the trail completely around the mountain should be effective in ending that height as a refuge for hostiles, it being now possible to patrol all sides. Not a small triumph for General Pershing's forces was the inability of the Moros to get a man through the jungle trails though they made repeated rushes and are known to be past masters in jungle craft. To be beaten at their own game by the Americans has unquestionably convinced them that their old trick of depending upon the jungle to save them will no longer avail and that their days of outlawry are about over.

The issuing of orders to superiors through the present system in operation in the Marine Corps giving wide powers to the "officers in charge" of a department was the subject of an interesting discussion at a hearing of the Committee on Naval Affairs on Feb. 12. The presence of Col. C. H. Lauchheimer at San Francisco creates a situation where a superior officer is assigned to a subordinate position and is receiving orders from an officer of lower rank, an assistant in the department. The chairman asked Lieut. Col. McCawley whether he cared to express an opinion as to whether it is "good discipline in the Army and Marine Corps to have the top put under the bottom," but that officer said he would not care to express his opinion as he would be criticizing a superior officer. Col. F. L. Denny is in charge of one of the depots and must take orders from the officer in charge of the department, even though that latter may be his inferior, and Colonel McCawley explained that until this present arrangement the senior officer had always been in charge of the department since its organization. He said that while not ready to say he issued "orders" to Colonel Denny he gives directions to him, and signed them not as "lieutenant colonel" but as "officer in charge." As there is no official designation in statute for such officer in charge but only in regulation, it is

proposed to make this designation in the proposed law. Under the present arrangement a lieutenant of the Corps could issue orders to a colonel. This change in the law is designed to protect the clerks against whom a ruling might be made by the Comptroller of the Treasury to the effect that they were not serving in places designated by regulations and were not entitled to pay. The chairman asked Major Gen. W. P. Biddle for his opinion as to the effect on esprit de corps of placing subordinate officers in control of superior officers, and the Commandant of the Corps said he did not regard it as a good plan under general principles, though in particular instances it may be necessary to do it.

The Philadelphia Stamp News, commenting upon the announcement that a commemorative postage stamp for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915 is to be prepared, says: "The Fairmount Park Art Association (Philadelphia) is about to erect a memorial to Capt. John Ericsson, the inventor of the Monitor, whose victory over the Merrimac in Hampton Roads March 9, 1862, not only constituted one of the most brilliant achievements of the Civil War, but led to the reconstruction of the navies of the world. The semi-centenary of the launching of the Monitor occurs this month." The above quotation is from a circular issued with invitations to the fortieth annual meeting of the Fairmount Park Art Association, of which Mr. Joseph A. Steinmetz was chairman, held on the evening of Jan. 15. Under date of Jan. 12 Mr. Steinmetz wrote to us as follows: "It just occurs to me that Ericsson would be a proper hero to memorialize on our stamps for the Panama Canal opening, as he saved the Navy from destruction, and thus the Union was spared disruption. He invented the 'screw' or 'fish-tail' propeller which will be on every steamship going through the canal." Besides the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915, to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal, 1915 will see many celebrations in commemoration of the events of the Civil War. It is not too far forward to look toward a series of commemorative stamps in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the cessation of hostilities between the North and the South. Why not a large series of postage stamps to commemorate both events at the same time. Thus Capt. John Ericsson could be memorialized in connection with both events, as inventor of the propeller which will propel all steamships through the canal, and as one of the heroes of the Civil War."

An officer of Field Artillery calls our attention to an article in the Kansas City Times, of which he says: "It is as sensible an editorial as I ever saw in a civilian paper not only in regard to the present situation, but in regard to the general military policy of the country." The Times says: "In the American Army there are about ninety thousand trained men who ought to know something about their business. On the side lines there are ninety million freeborn citizens, each with the God-given privilege to tell the soldier just where he is wrong and why. About once every two years the ninety million avail themselves of their right through Congress and an 'Army Reorganization' bill is born. This session the House, in its 'Army reorganization,' reduces the Cavalry branch from fifteen regiments to ten. It was 'reorganized' from ten regiments to fifteen regiments just after the Spanish War. Now it is to be reorganized back again. To one of the ninety million experts in the bleachers, it seems that Cavalry is the one arm that should not be cut down; it would take too long to replace it. In case of war these five regiments of Cavalry would be needed—not in two years, but at once. They might be needed this year for patrol duty in Mexico. Couldn't a better place to economize be found? But the greatest good that could come to the American Army—again one of the suggestions of the bleachers—would be to give it a little rest from never ending reorganization. It leads all the armies of the world in reorganization experience. How would it be to let the Army alone for a few minutes at a time and see what would happen? In other words (more advice from the bleachers), why not let the responsibility for the Army rest on the Army, just as an experiment?"

The Richmond (Va.) News Leader of Feb. 16, speaking of the Division of Militia Affairs, says: "The head of this bureau and all his assistants are Army officers. Being professionals, they, consciously or unconsciously, have no conception of but one kind of army. Bare toleration, if not downright contempt, is what, in their hearts, they feel for the Militia Service. Hence their one idea is to inject into the Militia Regular Army methods, management and discipline. They overlook or forget the fact that the Militia is not a regular army, and that to apply Regular Army methods to the management of this citizen soldiery will not, and cannot, make it a veteran army; but may well bring about demoralization and go far toward destroying what military efficiency and value it actually possesses. The personnel of the Militia is, as a rule, superior to that of the Regulars; but they are not professional soldiers. The Army officers mean well enough, but they have no faith in the Militia, and their training, environments and habits of thought render it practically impossible for them to put themselves in touch and sympathy with this peculiar Service. They cannot, therefore, get the best results and the highest efficiency from it as it is; that is to say, a volunteer militia, but, perhaps, unconsciously, try instead to make it what it is not and never can be in time of peace—a regular army, amenable to iron discipline. It occurs to us that the best remedy for this is to put a militiaman at the head of this 'Division of Militia Affairs,' with a competent staff of Regular Army officers to aid and advise him, making him directly responsible to the civilian head of the War Department."

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion during the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1912, made a net loss of sixty-four. The loss in first class original members was seventy-eight; in the second and the third class each one. The first class by succession gained nine and the first class hereditary seven.

As a desired development of the floating drydock, the United Service Gazette, London, suggests the production of a dock which can be fitted with a false stem and proceed from point to point under its own steam,

As it is from the military service that the idea of old age pensions has come into the lives of civilians, to occupy so much of the thought of statesmen and benefactors of the human race, no men are better qualified to take up the work of applying such a system to industrial affairs than former officers of the Army; hence it is peculiarly fitting that among the many men who are giving their attention to the working out of a scheme for the protection of workmen and old age pensions in industry are Col. G. N. Whistler and Major J. E. Bloom, both of the retired list of the U.S. Army, who are associated with the Institute of Experts, 50 Church street, New York. They have been developing a system based on European and American statistics of the last twenty years, the main principle of which calls for mutual contributions from employers and employees, principally from the former, and varying in different lines of industry. Out of the fund thus created pensions to employees over sixty, or earlier in the event of total disability, will be paid. Those behind this movement believe that such an arrangement will tend to bring about a better understanding between capital and labor and diminish the litigation and differences between them. It is claimed that these two officers are the first to frame and apply as a voluntary system in the United States the compulsory government systems prevailing in Europe. Not the least of the benefits sought by them is the prevention of injuries due to the shop-safety rules which they have formulated. These experts are ready to map out a system to meet the particular requirements of any industry.

Mail advices later than those which appeared in our issue of Feb. 24, page 792, give the following as the complete list of officers sailing from Manila for China, Jan. 12, last, with the 1st battalion of the 15th U.S. Inf.: Major James M. Arrasmith, commanding; Chaplain Joseph Clemens, 1st Lieut. H. L. Walthall, Adj. and 2d Lieut. D. H. Cowles, Q.M. Officers of Co. A are: Capt. Wilbur A. McDaniel, commanding, and 2d Lieut. Olin O. Ellis; Co. B, 1st Lieut. Emory S. Adams, commanding, and 2d Lieut. Alva Lee; Co. C, Capt. Robert H. Sillman commanding, 1st Lieut. Ernest B. Smalley and 2d Lieut. Fauntley M. Miller; Co. D, Capt. Frank W. Rowell commanding, and 2d Lieuts. Eugene Santschi and Blaine A. Dixon. First Lieut. Charles L. Sampson will command the machine gun platoon. Corporal Wayne Hill, Co. F, Signal Corps, was ordered to report for duty with the expedition, and Edward P. O'Connell, veterinarian of the Quartermaster's Department. Each of the eight wagons taken aboard the transport contained extra wheels and other important parts for use in case of breakage. One large water wagon, two ambulances, a dougherty wagon and a quartermaster's auto truck were also taken. The auto truck will be used for the troops stationed at Tientsin. Several large barge loads of firewood were taken to be used by the troops after arrival in the colder climate in Tientsin and along the railway. A total of ninety-five horses and mules was with the expedition. All the troops have been supplied with wool clothing throughout, which includes the large, heavy overcoats. They will dress in khaki until cold weather is encountered.

"Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N., is doing splendid work at the U.S. Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.," writes a correspondent at that station. "It is well known that he was not specially well pleased to be transferred from the battleship Minnesota to San Francisco, but Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, the commandant, made urgent request to have him ordered, and he, like a good officer, submitted as gracefully as possible. He soon recognized that he had a great field here, and he became reconciled and took off his coat and got to work. On Sunday, Feb. 18, he had the great pleasure of presenting to the Right Rev. William Ford Nichols, Bishop of California, a class of twenty-four men, among whom were the 'strong man,' the 'champion wrestler' and the captain of the baseball team of the training station. Six of the Catholics were sent on shore to confirmation in their own church through the influence of the good chaplain. Bishop Nichols addressed the apprentice seamen in the gymnasium before the confirmation of the class, and spoke beautifully to the men he had confirmed at the close of the service. He later made an address to the men at the detention camp. He was much impressed by the atmosphere of the station and the attitude of all toward religion. Chaplain Evans has won the confidence of the young men by appealing to their manhood, by displaying an unselfish devotion to their well-being, and by impressing many with the belief that Christianity does not take away from manliness, but adds to a man's capacity for real pleasure and usefulness when rightly understood."

It is proposed to have a reunion of the members of the Class of 1887, U.S. Military Academy, in June, 1912, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation. The addresses of the following members of the class are not known: Henry R. Adams, William P. Baker, James C. Bourke, Caesar R. Gary, Jesse Edwards, Eugene L. Loveridge and Hiram R. Rogers. Anyone having any information of the address of any of the above will confer a favor by sending it to Lieut. Col. A. M. Hunter, Governors Island, New York.

Gen. Morris Schaff will contribute to the Atlantic Monthly beginning in the March issue a new series entitled, "The Sunset of the Confederacy." For more than a year he has been writing these new papers, coloring minutely accurate history with the warm remembrance of unforgettable days. In this series the story of the war reaches its culmination. The series is notable for the vivid impression which the author gives of the most interesting personalities of both armies.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Bixby, U.S.A., Chief of Engineers, in a report sent to the House of Representatives, has given his approval to the construction at Cape Lookout, N.C., of a harbor of refuge. It will become the principal haven for vessels in time of storm between Hampton Roads and Key West. It is hoped that the very necessary completion of the harbor of refuge at Point Judith, R.I., will not be lost sight of.

WHO IS GENERAL HOMER LEA?

The critical illness of Gen. Homer Lea, the military adviser of the revolutionists in their struggle against the Manchu dynasty in China, which has threatened to carry off this curious and somewhat mysterious figure in international politics at the very moment of his triumph, calls attention to his unique personality. In some respects he is the physical counterpart of Lafcadio Hearn, the American writer, who after making somewhat of a reputation in the States went to the Orient and closed his life in Japan. Sadly deformed, Lea has labored as a revolutionist in the Orient for some years, reappearing in the United States long enough to tell the American people in his famous book, "The Valor of Ignorance," how little they know of war and how they would be at the mercy of Japan if war should break out. He is a hunchback, not more than five feet three inches tall, slight, pale and clean shaven, but the deformity has seemed to give extra strength to his brain, which is now said to have been the directing power behind the successes of the revolutionary forces which have just brought about the proclamation of the Chinese republic.

General Lea, who gets his title from having been a lieutenant general in the Chinese reform army, is only thirty-six years of age. He is a graduate of the Leland Stanford University in California. Back in 1900 he told a group of undergraduates that one day they would see him a general in the Chinese army. "I am going to be a big commander over there and I'm going to play an important part in overturning the present Manchu dynasty and making China a really advanced nation," he said with such an air of certainty that those who estimated his military powers only from his physical make-up naturally concluded he was indulging in idle boasting. "He was very cool and calm when he made this remarkable assertion," says one who recalled the incident, "as cool as when he held four aces in the poker games that went on much of the time in his room in the dormitory at the university. He was better known as a good poker player at college than for any other quality; he wasn't a mixer."

If those who saw the interior of his rooms at college had remembered the legendary story of General Grant's maps when he was a clerk in a tannery at Salena, Ill., before the Civil War and the way he would follow the movements of the armies in the Crimean war by using pegs to mark the different stages, they might have suspected that there was more than braggadocio in the little man's prediction, for Lea's rooms were unlike any other college rooms. Around the wall hung military maps, with pegs on them to indicate the movements of troops. Military strategy was not in the curriculum and visitors, says a writer in the New York Sun, from whose interesting article we obtain these facts, wondered not a little at these things. The exact antecedents of Lea were unknown to his fellow students. He is a Virginian by descent and was born in Denver, Colo., but the precise locality from which he drifted into Leland Stanford his college friends never knew. Whatever of mystery, there is in his life, he has not sought to remove; rather he seems to deepen it as adding to the charm of his personality. He was so inveterate a poker player that his college mates used to wonder where he ever found time to master all the intricacies of the Napoleon and Hannibal campaigns with which he was continually tripping up the learned professors.

At Stanford there were many Chinese students and with these Lea had much to do. He was the best friend these Asiatics had in the college. From them it is believed he learned of his chance of utilizing his military knowledge in China and making a name for himself. He used to have long conversations with the Chinese and began to pick up their language. He studied civil engineering and some of the technical sciences. To most Lea was quiet, reserved and taciturn. Just before graduation day he was stricken with smallpox and never graduated. The next any of his college mates saw of him was in July, 1899. He was sighted boarding a liner for China, lured by the rumblings that preceded the Boxer outbreak. When that came he joined the relief forces that went to Peking. Afterwards he dropped out of sight, but now and then he was heard of as mysteriously appearing in remote parts of China as if he had a mission of some kind. Then he returned to San Francisco early in the last decade. He announced that he had been made a lieutenant general in the Chinese reform army and offered commissions to his old college friends. Though the movement that was destined to end the Manchu rule was only in the bud then, it gave such promise that a price of \$50,000 had been put upon the head of Kang Yu Wei, then hiding in Vancouver, and Lea's head would have been worth as much if it could have been tossed over the wall of the Imperial Palace in Peking.

In San Francisco Lea started to drilling Chinamen for the serious work that he saw was ahead, but this only excited the derision of his old college chums. Lea went on in his quiet way, by this time well used to ridicule, and was the leading spirit in the associations of young Chinamen that sprang up along the Pacific coast. When Kang went to Europe to arouse interest in the new China Lea went with him. Among those Lea met at San Francisco was Dr. Sun Yat Sen, later to gain glory as the president of the first provisional Chinese republic. The astute Chinaman conceived a great admiration for the little American's military genius and made him his military adviser. How well Lea justified his judgment of men was shown by the success of the revolutionaries' arms. For years Homer Lea has worn the uniform of a Chinese officer and, despite his small stature and deformity, the Chinese leaders appear to have the greatest respect and admiration for him and his advice. In the new republic, if he recovers from this illness, it is expected he will have a high place.

Perhaps it will require a great war on the Pacific to class him among those prophets not without honor except in their own country. His book on the military unpreparedness and weakness of the United States, though crammed from cover to cover with irrefragable proofs of our military impotency on the Pacific coast, seems to have fallen by the wayside and to have made little impression on Americans except among military men, who already held the same views as the author and were not therefore in legitimate line for conversion. The military legislation of Congress since the publication of his book bears no trace of any wider knowledge of our military weaknesses on the part of our national legislators than if Lea had never dipped pen in ink and never undertaken the stupendous task of awakening the American people from the lethargy of over-confidence, the hypnotism of self complacency. Perhaps it is not too much to say that had the Chinese taken the advice given them by Lea with the same self-sufficient air as has

marked the American reception of his warnings, there would be no Chinese republic to-day.

THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

According to the views entertained of the Philippine Scouts by certain officers of the Army that body of Philippine soldiery may soon become a sort of corps d'élite of the Service. One officer of large experience in Scout service makes the following comparisons in an effort to show how much better the officer fares who goes into that organization: "Under the present laws, the Philippine Scout officer is about the most favored official in our Military Establishment. Take for consideration the theoretical case of a soldier who enlists with his parents' consent at the age of eighteen, and proceeds with his regiment to the Philippines. At the end of two years he is eligible for and accepts an appointment as second lieutenant of Philippine Scouts. At the age of thirty-three he will have passed through the three grades of a company officer; he may then resign his appointment, enlist in the Service and retire as a first sergeant or post non-commissioned staff officer with a monthly pay and allowance of \$67.50. The legal age of inability to perform active military service is sixty-four, but this Scout officer has the option of leaving the active service as a young man, after he has been thoroughly trained. The Government not only loses his efficient services, but, assuming that he will live to be sixty-four years old, it expends \$25,110 on him gratuitously during the thirty-one years that he is engaged in business for himself. The United States is paying a large sum of money for an inferior grade of officers, whereas by the same expenditure it could replace them by better educated and better trained commissioned officers."

The Scouts appeal strongly to Major E. R. Heiberg, P.S. (Captain U.S. Cav.), commanding the 11th Battalion, P.S. To him the material available for the Philippine Scouts constitutes a military asset which should be taken advantage of to the fullest. He says: "These troops are better fitted in every way for service under existing and prospective conditions in the islands than are our Regular soldiers. Considering also their low cost of maintenance, I believe it poor policy not to keep them up to the authorized maximum strength of 12,000, reducing the garrisons of American troops correspondingly. I believe the time is propitious for the organization of a squadron of Philippine Cavalry, mounted on hardy native ponies, which require none of the expensive hay and grain of the American horse. Such troops would be very useful in various portions of the islands. I have especially in mind Camp Overton and Malabang, where the Regular Cavalry could be advantageously relieved of all trail duty between these points and the Lanao country." The fact that an officer of the U.S. Army with the wide experience in Scout matters acquired by Major Heiberg should rank the Scouts above our Regulars for service in the islands is an indication of the extent of the improvement in that body of native soldiery. The Manila Times of Jan. 9 said that on that day a joint resolution would be introduced in the Philippine Assembly to petition the U.S. Congress to authorize the consolidation of the Philippine Scouts and the Constabulary on a military basis. The resolution was to provide also that the time-expired men of the new army should pass into a reserve to be known as the National Militia, and that a military academy should be established for the training of officers to command these local troops, as the quota of Filipinos allowed at West Point is considered too small to afford the proper number of officers in case independence is granted to the islands and this new army is needed for defense.

SYSTEM OF NATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION.

Capt. John H. Parker, 28th Inf., is the winner of the gold medal prize essay of the Military Service Institution. His essay on "The military education of the youth of the country as a means of developing the military spirit of the country for the national defense" will appear in the March-April issue of the Journal of the Institute. Captain Parker holds that there is special occasion for military education just now because of—

"1. The progressive deterioration of Americans in suitability for emergency material out of which to make volunteer soldiers.

"2. The great advance in the technical side of war during the last half century, necessitating much more complex training to make an efficient soldier than was formerly required."

In our pioneer days "by far the larger part of the adult men of that period were skilled riflemen, expert woodsmen, accustomed to life in the open. Only a very small part of the adult men of the present day are accustomed to such a life, or proficient in any of these things. The pioneer learned by necessity that his only safety lay in co-operation with his neighbors and fellows. This induced the necessary subordination to properly constituted authority to produce the indispensable discipline that is part of a soldier's training before he is a help instead of a hindrance to his organization. This willing subordination to authority is not equally a product of the conditions of modern life. The American of to-day is not readily amenable to the restraints of discipline.

"The conditions of modern times have produced a very large class which, individually and collectively, sympathizes with, aids and abets lawlessness. This fact is cited as a factor that must be counted in all calculations. It is an element that cannot be ignored in any intelligent estimate of the situation. The moral or psychical attitude of a large part of the population is against all military measures, whether designed to prevent lawlessness at home or to resist aggression from abroad."

In the opinion of the essayist the classes affected by one or the other cause of deterioration comprise a large part of the population of the United States. He cites as an illustration the organized opposition to our last wars, "actually carried into Congress of the United States and brazenly proclaimed at the cost of thousands of lives without official rebuke and without any punishment." As to the fact there can be no question, but this constructive treason has unfortunately been a characteristic of the "free and enlightened" American people from the beginning of our history. We doubt whether its manifestations were any more marked in our later wars than they were during the Revolution, in the War of 1812, during our war with Mexico, and certainly during the Civil War, when certain sections of the coun-

try were honeycombed with copperhead influence, when men like Vallandigham were openly declaring treason on the floor of Congress, and when there were 260,000 summary arrests by authority of the Secretary of War, including deserters and bounty jumpers.

As to the technical advance of war, "this has been coincident with the development of modern methods of transportation and communication, which tremendously accelerates the action of a war drama, especially in its preliminary stages, and gives a corresponding advantage to the contestant which is best prepared at the outbreak of hostilities."

As a partial remedy for this a very complete system of military education of youth is proposed, principally through our high schools, where the average American boy could be reached with one or two years' military instruction just at the time when he is most susceptible to such instruction, when his ideals and his character are being formed. Captain Parker says: "The writer began life as a school teacher, has been an officer of the Army over twenty years, and has had experience in school work, especially in the high school grade, in an official capacity. It is his conviction, based on observation and experience, in person and in the case of his own son, that the adoption of military training and military methods will invariably benefit every boy to whom these methods are applied; and that better results, not only morally and physically, but also in academic work, can invariably be obtained through military methods of organization and instruction than through any other method. He has no doubt that if laws can be secured offering such aid upon the voluntary request of patrons and superintendents, such requests will soon be made far beyond the resources of the Government to supply them, and that with very few exceptions the results will be satisfactory to all concerned."

This essay shows in detail how such a system of education as is proposed can be carried out, the Federal Government possessing the constitutional authority to give aid to schools that comply with prescribed Federal requirements, as is now done in the case of nearly one hundred agricultural and mechanical colleges and other educational institutions. Developing competent drillmasters for the schools would become one of the most important functions of the Regular Army, and would be one way of giving aid by the Federal Government. Besides detailed non-coms. and discharged non-coms. the demand would bring out competent ex-soldiers and graduates of military schools and officers of Militia, who while serving should be rated as non-coms. of the Army with pay. "The military man would have to be tactful and discreet; would have to possess most of the attributes of a first class adjutant, combined with those of a quartermaster, teacher and a drillmaster; but these are precisely the attributes demanded of an officer who wishes to be useful on a college detail, and it is thought they are not so uncommon as some people imagine."

It is well to recall in this connection the cordial testimony to the importance of military instruction for college students given by Dr. Andrew D. White, of Cornell, in a letter to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL published by us Jan. 5, 1907. There could be no higher evidence of its value to the young men themselves, and its value to the country is shown by the fact that sixty-eight graduates of Cornell held positions in the Army during the war with Spain. "If I had my way," said Dr. White, "military drill would be required during the first years in every university in this country. I believe that American liberty would be far better secured thereby." Dr. White also bears testimony to the fact that the officers of the Army who have served as military instructors at Cornell "have nobly fulfilled their duties," and that their association with the university has invariably been wholesome and uplifting.

THE CAPTURE OF BUD DAJO.

From the Mindanao Herald of Dec. 30 last, which gave an account of the capture of Bud Dajo, P.I., we learn that no important hostile resistance to disarmament was encountered until Dec. 3, when the column under Capt. John W. Barker, 3d U.S. Inf., with the Lanao Constabulary under Major George A. Helfert as advance guard, was fired upon by a band of hostile Moros in Lati Ward. The rush of the Moros was repulsed, they leaving eight dead. Following this many surrenders occurred at intervals, but the hostiles began secretly to concentrate on Bud Dajo and prepare for a defensive campaign.

The mountain was surrounded by U.S. troops, which were advanced along all the main trails to within 300 yards of the summit, where a trail was cut completely surrounding the mountain. Troops were then distributed along this trail at intervals for a distance of 3,600 yards, requiring between 450 and 500 men for each relief. This maneuver was completed Wednesday, Dec. 20. General Pershing then sent word to the Moros on the hill that he would give them until the following Monday to surrender, and failing in this the troops would storm the hill.

A thorough reconnaissance was made of the dense jungle between the picket line and the crater. Reconnoitering parties actually mounted the parapet and observed the disposition of the Moro defenders without being seen. Several attempts were made by parties of Moros to escape through the lines with their arms, but in every case they were driven back. Friday morning ninety of the band, men and women, came down the hill and surrendered. The men were disarmed and all set at liberty. The same afternoon 150 more followed, and Saturday morning they straggled down in groups until about 500 men, women and children had surrendered. Less than half were men. At noon on Sunday friendly emissaries sent to the crater reported that Bud Dajo was deserted.

General Pershing then ordered Major E. G. Peyton (Captain U.S. Inf.) to take two companies of Scouts and reconnoiter the crater. The Scouts entered the crater through one of the blind trails, but a band of about sixty fighting men were located, when they attempted to break through the picket line on the east side of the mountain. It was here that Captain Barker was wounded in the groin, the bullet inflicting a wound that was not serious. The Moro who fired the shot was so close that the Captain's clothing was burned. The band was driven back without a man having succeeded in breaking through. During the night the Moros tried to rush the line time and again, but without success.

An old datu the next day offered to go in and persuade the outlaws to surrender. He succeeded in getting forty-five, armed to the teeth, some even with automatic revolvers, to lay down their arms.

Although these Moros contended that they were absolutely the last on the hill, it was thought best to make a clean job of the affair, and the 52d Company of Moro Scouts were sent in to beat the brush. The little Moro

soldiers went at it with a will, and soon "flushed" the last of the malcontents, who made a hard fight and had to be despatched. Altogether about twelve Moros were killed.

WEIGHT OF FIELD BREAD.

A correspondent asks: "Will bread, scaled off and baked as two pound loaves, be sold as such, or will it be sold at actual weight of the bread on date of sale, say from six to ten days after baking? The case is this: When the troops at this post were ordered to prepare for field service the baking of 'field bread' was ordered. The bakery was run night and day until a supply of field bread was baked, and since that time field bread has been used exclusively by the troops in garrison and a surplus supply maintained. It has been found that field bread baked by Recipe No. 1, Circular No. 5, Office of the Commissary General, May 4, 1911, does not weigh full two pounds when baked. If scaled off at 35½ ounces will weigh approximately 30½ ounces, making each loaf 1½ ounces short in weight. After it has been on hand from six to ten days, as all bread must necessarily be on account of the surplus supply, it will weigh approximately 29½ ounces. The K.O. has ordered that, instead of selling the bread as two-pound loaves, the actual weight at date of sale will be the weight entered on charge sale slips of organizations, no account being taken of the loss in weight between date of baking and that of sale.

This method is found to cause great confusion in the Commissary Department. It is readily seen that there is absolutely no manner of keeping a check on the bread baked nor the amount on hand. The only way I can see of finding the amount of bread baked during the month is to add the number of pounds on hand, ascertained by actual weighing, at the end of the month to the amount shown on abstract as sold. It is plain that this method is one that will cause bakers to become careless, and that more or less unnecessary wastage will occur. A method that will not permit of a careful and strict check being kept is of no use, and only tends to make waste where none should be. In view of the fact that the Commissary General prints in Cir. No. 5, O.C.G., 1911, two recipes for baking 'field bread' and gives 35½ ounces as the weight at which to scale for a two-pound loaf; that bread will be sold at cost of baking same (Par. 1222½, A.R., promulgated by G.O. 171, W.D., 1912); that, in view of the method of computing the cost of bread, it is impossible for organizations to lose financially, regardless of the weight of a loaf of bread, supposed to be two pounds; and the great confusion caused by selling at actual weight of bread at time of sale, it is my belief, concurred in by the commissary officer here, that bread baked as two-pound loaves should be considered as that weight and so entered on sale slips."

It would seem that this inquiry should have been properly addressed to our learned Commissary General Sharpe, but in view of its importance to our correspondent, and perhaps to others, we have been at some pains to obtain a correct reply, and conclude that the bread should be so scaled in the dough as to come as nearly as practicable up to the selling weight twenty-four hours after baking, and this selling weight should not be changed thereafter to allow for shrinkage. In other words, the opinion as expressed in the last clause of the above letter is correct. If our correspondent finds that scaling off his dough at 35½ ounces brings the weight of a supposedly two-pound loaf down to 30½ ounces then he should increase his scale weight for the dough up to thirty-six or even thirty-seven ounces, or whatever weight may be necessary to have the weight at two pounds twenty-four hours after baking. It will be obvious that thus increasing the weight of the dough would cause no loss to the Government, because it would all figure in the cost of producing the bread, and it would simply mean that the companies would get that much less profit on their rations and savings account.

WATER-TUBE BOILERS AND TURBINES.

Tracing in the Engineering Magazine the development of the marine boiler in the last quarter of a century, Rear Admiral George W. Melville, retired, naturally has occasion to dwell upon conditions obtaining in the naval service at the time he supervised engineering matters. He became Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy in 1887, and at that time, he says, the cylindrical boiler, considered from the standpoint of the scientific use of materials and the gradual evolution of the art of the boiler design, was an excellent structure and well adapted to its service. Attention is called to the serious error made by Richard Sennett, E-in-C. of the British navy, in seeking to reduce boiler weights. As far back as the time he took office Admiral Melville says that his previous experience had "convinced him absolutely that the water-tube boiler was the best type," and the results since then have only confirmed this view. His régime has the distinction of having installed the first water-tube boilers in a naval vessel of any size, the ship being the monitor Monterey, later to figure so prominently in the Philippine waters after the Spanish War. These boilers were installed as a result of a competition arranged by the Department and of exhaustive tests. Though criticising some of the opinions of the engineers before he took charge as Chief Engineer, Admiral Melville disclaims any intention of ignoring the fact that the engineers of the Navy in those days did not have the free hand they now enjoy in the work of carrying on experimental work, and, indeed, the use of forced draft was so comparatively new that the contractors rather objected to doing anything on trial trips except get the speed required.

About 1893 water-tube boilers of the small-tube type began to be used extensively in the British navy, and the first of the regular torpedoboots of the U.S. Navy, the Cushing, was thus fitted in 1895. "The policy of the Department with respect to these vessels has been to allow the contractors to fit any approved make of boiler, inasmuch as there are several well known makes which seem to be about equally meritorious." The Babcock and Wilcox boiler impressed Admiral Melville as the best type, when in 1900 the Alert style was brought out. He continued to install this kind of boiler as long as he remained Chief, and "my successors have done the same." At this point he pays a compliment to the present E-in-C. as follows: "Just here I wish to compliment the present Engineer-in-Chief, Admiral Cone, on the effort he is so constantly making to maintain the machinery of our naval vessels at the highest point of efficiency." It is a

constant source of surprise to the essayist that the water-tube boiler has not made greater progress in the merchant service, and he cannot understand why owners and independent designers should continue to install in commercial ships so unnecessary an amount of dead weight when it might be replaced by lighter, safer and more efficient boilers, leaving a considerable increase in the cargo-carrying capacity. A well known engineer, after inspecting the machinery of a big ocean greyhound, said she carried a cargo of boilers.

This leads Admiral Melville to make an instructive comparison between the weight and space involved in the use of boilers of ships like the Lusitania and Mauretania and battleships of the Wyoming class. The boilers of the Cunarders, each of 70,000 I.H.P., with water weight about 4,000 tons and occupy about 340 feet of the length by 61 feet in width. This is the space for boiler compartments. Boilers of the Wyoming type, without allowing for superior economy, burning the same amount of coal per square foot of grate, twenty-five pounds, would weigh about 1,950 tons with water, and occupy a length of boiler compartments of 225 feet by 61 feet wide. This is a saving of about 2,000 tons in weight and 115 feet in length, 7,015 square feet. The only thing that company has accomplished, says the essayist, is to eliminate vibration almost completely, no small achievement, it may be remarked, from the viewpoint of a company that has to cater to the squeamishness of sensitive passengers.

No reliable data of the economy of the turbines in any of the large merchant ships have ever been published, according to the Admiral. The general conclusion of the author of this educative grouping of historical boiler data takes the form of the prediction that "the general adoption of this type of boiler [the water-tube] is inevitable, and that the delay which has thus far occurred is not creditable to marine designers." This article is especially valuable in that it shows how the engineers of our Navy have been abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to the development of boilers, however much there may have been shown a singular apathy in high places in the matter of determining the best boiler and refusing to permit the use of less worthy types that may endanger the lives of the crews of our warships.

AS TO SADDLES.

Dedicated to the Students of Equitation.

Well, you who'd be tony, by ridin' a bony
And high-steppin' nag that is minus a tail,
Are welcome to straddle a postage stamp saddle,
And ride on the same like a man on a rail;
I wouldn't be pridin' myself on such ridin',
With knees all bent up like a monk on a stick,
Yet just for to travel on ridin'-path gravel
I reckon yer fashion will do pretty slick.

But when on the border, you receive a quick order
Which requires you to ride for the hull of the day,
Or when you must battle 'midst machine-guns that rattle,
Aboard of a critter that wants his own way:
You'll quit apin' Yurup—'and lengthen yer stirrup,
You'll chuck the old postage stamp out of yer sight,
And when you're astraddle McClellan's old saddle,
You'll find yer equipment is pretty near right.

Seems clumsy—fer a minute—but once you are in it
You'll find you can ride from the dawn till the dark,
(“Real ridin’,” I’m sayin’, not amblin’ or strayin’;
Four or five miles in a cute little park.)
An’ if your fool pony—without ceremony—
Begins to display all his graces and dance,
You'll find as he bumps you and jolts you and jumps you,
McClellan's the saddle keeps your hide off your pants.

Your saddle is tony fer ridin' that bony
An' high-steppin' cob fer yer nice little rides,
But 'twould be a “phony” fer such as my pony,
That doubles your distance and squares it besides;
I've seen you skeddaddle around on that saddle,
A-bobbin' about fer yer five or ten mile,
And I'm fer the saddle to sit in and straddle,
The “Old McClellan Saddle”—is strictly my style.

With apologies to Braley.

—A. GUSTAFSON, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

HOW TO SECURE ARMY HARMONY.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:
Will you please give space to the following suggestion and remarks?

The present situation which may result in a reduction in the mobile Army has so many elements of danger that it warrants serious consideration by every officer and some action on the part of the Service to avert the present menace and prevent its recurrence.

It is hardly possible to get away from the belief that the Service is to blame. It is doubtful if any of us really believes that Congress has any desire to injure our efficiency. No matter how we may hope for the day of universal peace, with resulting disarmament, it has not yet arrived, and the problem of adequate national defense will receive due consideration by the persons whose duty it is to provide it, and the questions of a national reserve and the transformation of the present Military Establishment from being simply a lethal weapon into an educational institution for national protection are the problems of the first magnitude, the one involving the other. Much of the legislation suggested and now in the mill, a hodge-podge of progression and reaction, arises no doubt from our want of harmony and a feeling in Congress that if our Army does not know what it wants it must take what is given it.

It is not intended to discuss either of the extremely interesting subjects mentioned above at this time, but rather to offer a suggestion of a means of uniting Service interests and to some extent eliminating some of the jealousies which may well make our employer, the general public, believe us to be unprofitable servants. We certainly have not always washed our soiled linen in private. It is not so long ago that we had to be practically sandbagged into silence to allow the increased pay bill to be passed, a bill that benefited every one of us. We all unite in deploring this condition, which, after all, is based on our loyalty to our own arms, but nothing has yet been provided to remedy it. We have several flourishing associations, each with its own journal and organ for discussion. While this is fine, it does not go far enough.

It is suggested that a general council of the mobile Army be formed in Washington, of which the Chief of Staff or the Assistant Chief be president, to be composed of elected representatives from the various Service associations, to perform for the Army the functions that the associations perform for their own particular branches of the Service. While there is a possibility of danger in these associations as now constituted, this consolidation of interests in all that affected the Service generally would do away with that element, and the impartial

presiding officer would do the rest. This council would not interfere with the functions of the General Staff any more than the Artillery Association with those of the Chief of Artillery. It would simply provide for proper co-ordination and make for harmony and union—that harmony of effort that would have perhaps avoided the menace now hanging over us.

There can hardly be a question that our lack of union and the need of a persistent policy must have impressed Congressmen, many of them keen business men. There is a scheme of reorganization and co-ordination now in preparation by the General Staff which will be another step forward, but this will not in any way affect the general council suggested. The work of the General Staff has more than justified its great creator, Mr. Root, and the events of the past month have made possible at last harmony and united effort, and presage a new era of progress for the Service in which we can all help and rejoice over. The details of the proposed plan would of course have to be worked out; the idea only is suggested, in the hope it may be thought sufficiently worthy of consideration by the Service associations.

W. F. H. GODSON, Capt., 10th Cav.

SERVICE AS CADET OR MIDSHIPMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read with pleasure the letter by "X. Y. Z." in your issue of Feb. 17, and am glad to see someone coming forth with some arguments against that portion of Section 7 of the Army Appropriation bill in regard to service as a cadet or midshipman, and I consider the points he brings up very well taken. I would like to add a few more facts which I believe are worth considering.

Not to compute the service of a cadet or midshipman for increase of pay and retirement is certainly not consistent with the title of the bill, "An Act to Increase the Efficiency of the Army." To begin with, if officers ever did deserve to have such service count for pay and retirement, do they not most certainly deserve it now? That they deserve it has been conceded for a long time, even when practically all our officers in the Army were being obtained from the Military Academy.

In the Congressional report in favor of this provision most stress seems to be laid on the fact that a cadet at West Point is being "educated at the expense of the Government," while an officer from civil life obtains his own education. But it must be remembered that while a graduate of the Military Academy has been educated at the expense of the Government he has also been educated for a purpose of the Government. His education is essentially military. Moreover, he is required to spend the four years following graduation in the government service. Cadet service will be acknowledged by anyone having any knowledge of the Military Academy to be as strenuous and arduous, and much more confining, than service either as an enlisted man or as an officer. A civilian college graduate has acquired an education essentially not military, and has, as a usual thing, many more opportunities to enter a civil profession than has a graduate of the Military Academy. He must be assimilated by the Army, and receives the greater part, if not the whole, of his fitting as an officer after being commissioned. The cadet gives to the Government four years of the most susceptible and, from an educational standpoint, important years of his life. The college graduate gives these four years to the study of a civil profession. A man enters the Military Academy and takes his oath to serve eight years, and as long as he is up to the standard of efficiency it is only under the most unusual circumstances that his resignation will be accepted in that time. It would seem that this is being very much in the "Service." He has been given to understand that his period as a cadet will be counted in computing his pay and retirement, especially those now in the Service, who are living accordingly. A civilian who is given a commission is under no doubt as to how his pay or length of service is to be computed.

If the Government can obtain officers from civil life who are as well fitted for military duty at the very start of their career as a graduate of the Military Academy, why is it necessary for the Government to maintain such an academy at a great expense? But it is, and always has been, the desire of the Government to obtain as many officers as possible from graduates of the Military Academy. Many cadets are, at the time of entering the Academy, capable of passing the examinations necessary for a civilian to receive a commission, and those who could not then could most certainly do so in a much less period than four years. It is positive that if this measure be passed a great many men who would otherwise go to the Military Academy would instead enter the Army from civil life, thus diminishing to a great extent the aim and purposes for which the Government established and maintains the Military Academy. Under such conditions a man, by entering West Point, would suffer a loss of rank, pay, longevity pay and retirement age, which would last through his whole career.

It has already been held by a decision of the Supreme Court, Oct. 27, 1884 (Morton vs. U.S., 112 U.S., 1), that the time during which a man has served as a cadet is to be regarded as "actual time of service in the Army." Why give officers credit for some of their "actual service in the Army" and not for all of it? In case of war would not the Government have absolute authority to graduate a certain number of cadets at once for field service? And in case of any disturbance calling for it, could not the Government call out the Corps of Cadets as a body just as well as it could call out any of the other bodies of Federal troops if it cared to?

So far as trying to apply the phrase "instruction at the expense of the Government" is concerned, is not an officer's whole career practically a period of instruction and education? An officer spends a great deal of his life in school or studying at the expense of the Government. There are many schools that an officer has to attend after his days at the Military Academy. If the same argument, to be consistent, were applied to this "education at the expense of the Government," none of this time would count for longevity pay or retirement, and a great deal of an officer's undisputed service would be struck out. If he were fortunate to live to be about seventy-five years old he might then be eligible for retirement after thirty years' service.

This section of the bill, if passed, will not be of benefit to any officer in the Service who came in from civil life, but will be a positive detriment to every graduate of the Military Academy. I believe that it is not the desire of officers appointed from civil life to see the graduate class suffer loss of pay incident to cadet service. But if it is the desire of Congress to make a more equal status in this respect, why not hand out to the former

class some of this constructive service that is found in some branches of the Army and Navy? Why reduce any officer's pay, since it admittedly makes a saving of only \$243,462.50 per year, when there must be much more reasonable ways, if Congress must have it so, of reducing the expenditure for the Army? This measure would cause much hardship upon many officers who are married and have families particularly, for they have planned according to present conditions, which they had every reason to expect would continue to exist, and are living accordingly.

Another point to be considered, and which has long ago been decided, is the policy of equal pay for corresponding rank in the Army and Navy. This bill will do away with that equality, and while we do not know what surprise they may spring on us regarding the Navy, it is manifestly reasonable that service as a cadet at the Military Academy or as a midshipman at the Naval Academy should count for longevity pay and retirement as actual service.

ANOTHER X. Y. Z.

SOME EXPRESSIONS OF SOUND OPINION.

State University, Lexington, Ky., Feb. 19, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There were two letters in a recent number of the JOURNAL that move me to reply. In the first is a reference by "X. Y. Z." as to the attitude of appointees from civil life to the question of longevity pay for graduates of West Point. I think I voice the sentiment of the mass of the civil life men when I say, that not only do they not desire to see this pay taken from the men from the Academy, but that they would regret it exceedingly should Congress see fit to take such action. I know that I can make this statement in the most positive manner for at least one civil appointee. I am satisfied from my experience that a graduate from the Academy is, at the date of commission, easily four years in advance of the civil life man in value to the Service. I have self-respect enough to think, however, that an intelligent man, with a fair degree of application, can, in time, wipe out this handicap in so far as strictly military work is concerned. Whether he can overcome the lead with regard to general education depends upon his early schooling and the personal equation. I believe that the history of the Army shows that it can be done. However, over and above this, the man that graduates from the Point has earned the increase, and we all hope that he will be able to keep it.

While on this subject I will say that the fact that one is appointed from civil life is nothing of which to be ashamed. But I am of the opinion that there is a small distinction that can, and should, be made between certain classes of these appointees. A great number of men who are rated in the Army Register as coming from civil life are really appointed from the National Guard. Some of these officers have reason to feel a pride in this service. They feel, in addition, that at the time of appointment they are a bit better qualified than is the man who has had no military training. It would be a small and appreciated concession to them for the Register to show, in the proper place, what their service has been. It is true that the Register is intended to show only the service rendered to the United States. But, under the present laws, at least, there is scant distinction between service in the National Guard and service to the General Government.

The other letter to which I refer is that of Captain Godson, with reference to the reduction of the Cavalry. I am sure that the Infantry feels this action on the part of the House as deeply as the Cavalry does. I know personally that when I read the debate in the Congressional Record to the end and found that the amendment had been passed no cavalryman could have felt any worse over it than I did. The Infantry should stand shoulder to shoulder with the Cavalry in fighting this measure; but letters like the one above mentioned do not promote such co-operation. Some allowances must be made for the feelings of a cavalryman at this time, but no good will come of, or from, expressions of a flippancy nature at the expense of a sister branch, or sarcastic remarks directed at the official journal of that sister branch.

If the cavalryman has gotten to the point where he wants to call his branch a "technical corps" we will not quarrel with him over that. If he still finds use for that ancient and shopworn argument relative to the proportion of Cavalry as based on the combined strength of the Infantry of the Regular Army and the National Guard let him make use of it, though he has plenty of shot in his locker without it. Let him use any and every legitimate argument that will prevent the reduction of his corps; that is, any argument that does not involve attacks upon other branches. It is this spirit that must be deprecated and stamped out—this spirit that seems to make it necessary for the partisans of one arm to make its position good by depreciating the value of another.

The cavalryman knows that the infantryman will never admit that it takes longer to make good Cavalry than to make good Infantry, so why harp upon the subject? We have plenty of other troubles. The Regular officer, unless he is careful, is liable to become hidebound and narrow; to become a mere master of technic; to put the shadow too far above the substance. The truth of the matter is that three months' Infantry is just as far from the infantryman's ideal as three months' Cavalry is from the cavalryman's ideal. But let us both remember that in this country, at least in time of war, we may as well put the question of ideals far from us.

When we get to final principles it takes just as long to instill the essential qualities of a good soldier in one arm as in another, and no longer. Therefore let us make this principle our war cry and combine upon it. Let us stop furnishing ammunition for our enemies. There are too few of us to quarrel among ourselves, and this threatened reduction of the Cavalry is merely the hand-writing upon the wall foretelling to what this continued internal dissension is surely leading us.

HUGH M. KELLY, 1st Lieut., Inf., Unassigned.

NAVAL GUN PRACTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On page 687 of your Feb. 3 number you make the following statement: "In such contributions as that which we find in the Artillery Journal, page 337, on naval gun practice it would be well if the statements were conformed to the views given by Rear Admiral N. E. Mason. * * * It is useless to think of hitting an object 10,000 or 15,000 yards distant unless the range is known very accurately, etc. This was an opinion delivered several months before any such firing had been

undertaken. The statement in the Artillery Journal that you criticized was as follows: "According to the accounts read by the writer, which appear to be correct, the Delaware fired at ranges between 15,000 and 18,000 yards. All range-finding and spotting was done from that vessel with its regular spotters, and hits were made." This was a statement of fact, and your remarks would indicate that the writer should have made those facts conform to an opinion, which is a most extraordinary criticism. Your remarks concerning the caliber of guns indicate that you did not examine the range tables of our seacoast armament, as the writer of the criticized article suggested, and clearly show that you failed to grasp his meaning. Your statements as to the difficulties of long range firing are of benefit to the public, but no one is better cognizant of those difficulties than Artillerymen, for whom the article in question was written, so there was no need there to expatiate on that point. Assuming that the writer of the article is correct in his statement, the fact remains that hits were made, in spite of those difficulties. Whether it was "good luck" or not is another question, but if it has been done once it can be done again.

ARTILLERY.

VIOLATING CONTRACTS WITH ENLISTED MEN.

Feb. 26, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With all the agitation about economy in the War Department, is it not strange that our learned legislators forget the Golden Rule? Where in civil life do we find a large corporation making a contract for service with a man and then violating it after he has entered their employ? Is not the contract that the soldier enters into, whereby he agrees to abide by his oath, and does so, provided he is furnished the pay and allowances that the Government agrees to give him, just as binding as a contract entered into in civil life? This part seems to have been overlooked. Or is it a misunderstanding of the Golden Rule? Quite a number of enlisted, old soldiers especially, are married men, who have devoted the best years of their life to the Army, and with the present high cost of living have all they can do to make both ends meet. Every little helps, but when that little is taken away it leaves them in a precarious condition. But then we are sworn to obey, and though their families suffer they must draw in another notch to the belt and grin and bear it. It appears to us that if economy is to be practiced the other departments of the Government should have a share of it. Or is it because they have a vote?

SERGEANT.

THE OFFICER'S IDEAL.

To so bear himself in peace or in war, in prosperity or in adversity, as befits a leader and a teacher of men; to so mold his character as to exhibit that patriotism, loyalty, courage, obedience and self-respect which are becoming in those who serve their country; and so instill into the hearts of his soldiers those same traits which he would make manifest in himself.

IDEALISTA.

THE ARMY AND NAVY AERONAUTS.

Navy Aviation Camp, North Island,

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 19, 1912.

The Wright machine at the Navy aviation camp was in full working order for the first time to-day. The first flight was made at eight o'clock, and continued the flight during the morning, giving instruction to Ensign V. D. Herbst, the fourth naval aviator. Mr. Herbst made his first flight alone and showed great aptitude in handling the machine. He has great advantage in the fact that he is a very small man, weighing only 125 lbs. He left the water after running less than 100 feet on the surface, and made a flight of about twenty minutes. This is probably a record for quick start for a hydroplane.

At half-past eleven Lieut. John Rodgers went to the gangway of the U.S.S. Iris, took Lieut. C. S. Vanderbeck, of the Iris, aboard, and, after making a circle of the bay at an altitude of about 500 feet, landed him ashore. Lieutenant Vanderbeck is probably the first captain of a vessel who has ever been carried ashore in an aeroplane.

Experimental work and teaching of such officers as may be detailed will be continued daily. Ensign J. F. McClain, U.S.N., attached to the Iris, has made application to the Secretary of the Navy for detail for a course of instruction in aviation. Lieuts. T. G. Ellyson and J. H. Towers expect to learn to operate a Wright machine, and Lieutenant Rodgers and Ensign Herbst to learn to operate the Curtiss machine, with the object of determining the best points of both machines.

The highest altitude reached this morning was 2,000 feet, and the length of time in the air two hours and fifty-five minutes, Lieutenant Rodgers making the flight.

Signal Corps Aviation School, Augusta, Ga.,

Feb. 24, 1912.

The first serious accident since the establishment of the Signal Corps Aviation School occurred about 5:30 p.m. Feb. 19, when Lieut. F. M. Kennedy was making a landing. He was practicing landings for accuracy in stopping the Curtiss aeroplane at a certain point. The wind was behind him, and in descending at an angle somewhat too steep the front wheel crushed on first contact. About 100 feet farther the machine came down again and the front wheel and fork plunged into the ground, stopping so suddenly that Lieutenant Kennedy was thrown forward about fifteen feet, striking the ground on his head and right shoulder. The impact of his head made a hole in the ground about six inches in depth. The leather helmets which Army aviators are required to wear undoubtedly saved him from having a fractured skull. The aeroplane turned completely over, coming to rest with the top plane flat on the ground, wheels above, and rear rudder on the aviator's back. Lieutenant Kennedy is still in the City Hospital at Augusta. No bones are broken, and his recovery is progressing as well as can be expected.

Aviator Adolph Richter, of the Rex Smith Company, arrived during the week and has permission to erect a tent hangar on the government flying field and fly here while instructing several students. His aeroplane and equipment have been delivered, and students are also here.

Rain and wind permitted flying only three days during

the past week. Twenty-one flights were made, having a total duration of four hours and forty minutes. Only the Burgess-Wright aeroplane is at present in use at the Army school—both Curtiss planes having been wrecked recently, and the standard Wright machine is having the engine overhauled.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

P.A. Surg. Judson L. Taylor, U.S.N., who has been under treatment at Las Animas, Colo., was placed on the retired list on Feb. 19, 1912, for disability incident to the Service. He was born in Texas, and entered the Service Sept. 16, 1903.

Col. John A. Lundeen, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who retires for age on March 6, 1912, was born in Sweden March 6, 1848, and appointed a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy from Minnesota July 1, 1869. He was graduated and promoted in the Army as a second lieutenant, 4th Artillery, June 13, 1873. After graduation he served at the Military Academy as assistant instructor of practical military engineering, to Sept. 1, 1873. He subsequently served at various posts, including the Presidio, San Francisco; Fort Wrangel, Alaska; Fort Stevens, Ore.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Adams, R.I., and other posts. He reached the grade of captain, 7th Artillery, March 8, 1898; major, Artillery Corps, Aug. 1, 1901; lieutenant colonel, June 8, 1905, and colonel Oct. 2, 1906. He was detailed in the Inspector General's Department Feb. 24, 1906. He was a member of the board for the revision of the Coast Artillery Drill Regulations, and among other duties he was in command of the Presidio and the Artillery District of San Francisco. He is an honor graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1882, and his last post of duty was in the Philippines.

Chief Mach. Frank R. Barker, U.S.N., who has been under treatment at the naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., has been placed on the retired list, to date Feb. 17, 1912, for disability incident to the service. He is a native of Massachusetts, and was appointed a machinist Jan. 1, 1905, after six and a half years' previous service as an enlisted man.

Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d U.S. Inf., who voluntarily retired on March 1, 1912, after more than forty years' service, was born in Pennsylvania, March 2, 1849. He entered West Point in 1870 and was graduated with the class of 1874, being promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 20th Infantry. Only a few of his classmates are still in active service, among them Major General Murray, Brigadier General Maus, Brigadier General Macomb, Col. George R. Cecil and Col. Frederick W. Sibley, 14th Cav. In the early days of his service he was thirteen years in the Indian country. He saw service in Cuba and was with the first regiment to reach the Philippines—the 20th Infantry. At the time of the San Francisco earthquake his regiment, the 22d, was stationed at Angel Island and did valuable service there. He remained in the 20th Infantry until promoted major, 22d Infantry, Sept. 20, 1899, and he was transferred back to the 20th Infantry a year later. He was detailed inspector general in February, 1901, was promoted lieutenant colonel, 11th Infantry, Feb. 23, 1903, was transferred to the 2d Infantry the following April, then to the 10th Infantry in May, and again to the 20th Infantry in July, 1903. He was detailed inspector general a second time in March, 1904, and was promoted colonel, 22d Infantry, Feb. 17, 1906. Colonel Reynolds while a captain in the 20th Infantry served with his regiment throughout the Santiago campaign in Cuba in 1898, and went with it to the Philippines in January, 1899, where he took part in several engagements with insurgent Filipinos. After returning to the United States, among other duties, he was at Goldfield, Nev., during the labor troubles there. He was with his regiment during the mobilization in Texas in 1911, and his last post of duty was at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat, 20th U.S. Inf., promoted colonel to date from March 2, 1912, by the retirement of Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d Inf., was born in Illinois, Sept. 25, 1856, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, when he was promoted in the Army a second lieutenant, 11th Infantry. He was transferred to the 3d Cavalry the following September, and remained with that organization until Feb. 23, 1887, when he was transferred to the 24th Infantry. He was promoted captain, 24th Infantry, April 17, 1897; major, 7th Infantry, April 14, 1902, and lieutenant colonel, 20th Infantry, April 5, 1909. During the Philippine Insurrection he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 49th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, serving with that organization in the Philippines from the latter part of 1899 to early in 1901. Colonel Ducat's first service after graduation was on the Ute expedition, Sept. 9 to Nov. 29, 1879, and he saw considerable service in the field in Wyoming, Arizona and Texas and Indian Territory to 1888. After a tour of college duty he served at posts in Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico, and then on college duty at the Northern Illinois Normal School, and next on garrison duty at Fort Douglas. He served with his regiment in the Cuban campaign of 1898, taking part in the operations against Santiago de Cuba, and was seriously wounded while leading his company in the assault on San Juan Hill, July 1, 1898. Among other subsequent duties he went to the Philippines in 1899, and again in 1902 and 1908. His last post of duty was at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Lieut. Col. William L. Buck, 5th U.S. Inf., promoted colonel March 2, 1912, with Lieutenant Colonel Ducat by the retirement of Reynolds, was born in Alabama Jan. 30, 1856, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., June 14, 1878, and promoted in the Army a second lieutenant, 13th Infantry. His first garrison duty was at Atlanta, Ga., and was followed by duty at Baton Rouge, New Orleans and Fort Leavenworth to 1880. His subsequent service included frontier duty at Fort Wingate, and commanding Indian scouts in the field. He was on duty at Fort Lozan and Reno, was on duty with the Wisconsin National Guard, and at St. John's Military Academy, Delaware, Wis., to August, 1898. He was on mustering duty in Wisconsin to March, 1899. He went to the Philippines in 1899 and returned to the United States in 1902. During his three years in the Philippines, he never joined the 18th Infantry, in which he was promoted major Oct. 11, 1902, but on March 10, 1903, he was transferred to the 3d Infantry. He had been serving in the Philippines with the 13th Infantry. His subsequent service included duty with the National Guard of Kentucky, on duty at Fort Sheridan in charge of Army and department rifle competition, captain of the Army Infantry team of 1903,

which won the Dryden trophy, and was in command of the post at Fort Thomas. He served at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, was on college duty at Columbia, Tenn., and on duty at Fort Harrison, Ind. His last post of duty was at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. He was transferred to the 10th Infantry in 1907 and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 5th Infantry, Aug. 28, 1910.

Lieut. Col. George H. Gale, 10th U.S. Cav., promoted colonel Feb. 29, 1912, by the retirement on Feb. 28 of Col. Matthias W. Day, was born in Maine, April 20, 1858, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, being promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 4th Cavalry. He reached the grade of captain in 1892, was transferred to the 5th Cavalry in 1901, and was promoted major, 9th Cavalry, Dec. 6, 1901. He was detailed inspector general in 1903, and was assigned to the 6th Cavalry in 1907. After being promoted lieutenant colonel, 4th Cavalry, Oct. 31, 1907, he was transferred to the 10th Cavalry the following November. Colonel Gale in his early service on frontier duty at forts in Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona, where he saw a great deal of scouting to August, 1884. After a tour of duty at the U.S.M.A. as assistant professor of mathematics to August, 1888, he was again on frontier duty in Arizona, and then served at Vancouver Barracks, Fort Bidwell, Cal., and San Francisco. He went with the fourth expedition to Manila July 15, 1898, and served with his regiment during the siege of Manila, and in the Filipino war from Aug. 21, 1898, to Aug. 23, 1899. He also served in the Philippines as surgeon general, Department of Mindanao, from August, 1903, to February, 1904, and participated in the operations against Panglima Nassau, island of Jolo. After a tour of duty in the United States he again went to the Philippines, serving on the island of Jolo and at Fort William McKinley, Rizal. His last assignment to duty was at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Lieut. Scudder Klyce, U.S.N., who has been under treatment at the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., has been placed on the retired list from Feb. 15, 1912, on account of disability incident to the Service. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Arkansas on Sept. 7, 1898, and was commissioned lieutenant on May 2, 1907. He was recently under instruction at the Naval Academy.

Col. Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., who voluntarily retired March 1, 1912, is a son of the late Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A. He was born in New York, Feb. 19, 1857, and he is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, when he was promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. Colonel Casey, among other duties, served as secretary of the commission advisory to the Board of Harbor Commissioners of Philadelphia during a part of 1882, 1883 and 1885, and was on duty with the expedition to observe the transit of Venus under Prof. Simon Newcomb, U.S.N., from Aug. 12, 1882, to April 27, 1883. He was subsequently on duty in construction work at forts in Delaware, and had charge of works of river and harbor improvement, surveys, removal of wrecks, etc., in the district of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey. He was recorder of the Board of Engineer Officers on the improvement of the Delaware River and Bay, and was engineer officer of the Division of the Pacific and Department of California, and was also inspector of rifle practice for the Department of California. He was a member of the commission to run and mark the boundary lines between a portion of the Indian territory and the State of Texas during 1885 and 1887. In October, 1887, he was assigned to duty as assistant to Major Livermore, and was in charge of various works of river and harbor improvement in northern and northwestern New Jersey and the western part of Long Island. He was a member of various important boards, and during the war with Spain was in charge of the defense of Hampton Roads, Va., by means of submarine mines. His last assignment to duty was at Baltimore, Md. He reached the grade of colonel Sept. 21, 1909.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

F. S.—There have been no amendments of Par. 1060, A.R., 1910, other than the correction of a typographical error in the fraction 1-14, in the fifth line from end of paragraph. General Order 60, War D., 1911, amends A.R. 151, relating to date of discharge certificate. A perusal of this order should answer your second question.

R. H.—The bill to grant travel pay in place of the actual transportation to Volunteers discharged in the Philippines after the Spanish War is still in committee. No prospect can be made as to its likelihood of enactment. Whatever action is taken upon the bill will be noted in our Congressional columns.

CONSTANT READER.—The general order relating to separation of military prisoners from statutory prisoners and providing for remitting punishment in case of good behavior is G.O. 172, 1911, amending various Army Regulations relating to military prisoners.

E. M. asks: Can an enlisted man who has lost a campaign badge have a new one issued in place of it? If so, what order gives the authority therefor? Answer: Let the man state his case through the channel and the A.G. may authorize the issue of a duplicate at the man's expense. We know of no order authorizing the issue of two badges for the same service.

W. S. asks: (1) Is it true that the majority of the young men in the U.S. Navy are rough and tough, with whom a more refined young man would not care to associate? (2) After completing the course at the training school does the recruit go to one of the large ships of the fleet or is he sent to any small ship at all? (3) Can a young man enlist as an electrician's helper if he has had no electrical experience whatever? (4) Are all men taught to swim upon enlistment? If so, why were so many sailors drowned in the Hudson River during the Hudson-Fulton celebration? (5) Does the Pacific Fleet travel about the globe as much as the Atlantic Fleet does, to benefit the sailors by travel and study? Answer: (1) Visit the Naval Y.M.C.A. or the navy yard in Brooklyn when the fleet is in and see for yourself what a fine lot of young men the U.S. Navy contains. A man will find here the same shades of religious belief, education, refinement and sport tendencies to be met with in any large gathering of men, artisan or professional. The sailors come from every walk of life, and are truly representative of the nation. The rule of three that applies to our citizenship will apply to our naval personnel, except that the latter is more finely sifted before acceptance. (2) Usually on a smaller cruiser, unless, as in the case of the Atlantic battleship world cruise, immediate manning of the large ships is necessary. (3) "Special attention shall be taken in enlisting men for the artificer branch to see that they have knowledge of the trades required." (4) The commander-in-chief is enjoined by Navy Regulations 307 (14) to "satisfy himself that all enlisted persons on board are given instruction and practice in swimming and encouraged to become expert, and will report what per cent. of the crew can swim." Ability to swim is not a requisite to enlistment. In such a stream as the Hudson at the time of the sinking of the overcrowded launch a knowledge of swimming could not have insured the lives of all the men, no more than a

doctor's knowledge of medicine is always able to keep him in health. (5) The Pacific Fleet visits many ports on the Pacific Ocean, but as a fleet has but a world cruise. The Pacific Fleet contains no battleships, though when the Panama Canal is finished and in operation it is expected that the battleships will be divided between the two coasts of the United States.

C. B.—Regarding a position on the steamers of the New York Harbor patrol, address your queries to the Supervisor of New York Harbor, New York.

A. T. S. S.—The Comptroller decided in 1908 that "The three months' pay [bonus for re-enlistment] includes all that he was receiving at the time of his discharge, such as foreign service increase, additional pay for marksmanship, gunner, extra duty or special ratings in the Coast Artillery Corps. If you were paid by the Government, and not by the mess itself, such extra duty pay should figure in your bonus."

CONSTANT READER.—Regarding enlistment in the Revenue Cutter Service, address Revenue Cutter Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., or inquire personally at the Custom House, New York.

W. J. W. asks: (1) Is it necessary for an applicant for discharge by purchase to accompany his application with a letter showing where he can better his conditions in civil life, or is he obliged to prove in any way to the satisfaction of his company commander that he has a position in civil life awaiting his discharge from the Army, or that he can better himself upon being discharged from the Army? (2) Can a company commander refuse to forward an application for discharge by purchase if the above is not furnished? (3) Does Par. 943, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. 172, W.D., 1911, include military convicts serving sentences at military prisons at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and Alcatraz, Cal., to be designated as "general prisoners"? (4) Is a private who was discharged on his first enlistment period, who was regularly employed on extra duty in the Quartermaster's Department, did perform and receive extra duty pay the day he was discharged, entitled to additional pay for same included in the bonus pay upon re-enlistment, providing he re-enlists inside of three months from date of discharge? (5) From whom does a private in a company get permission to speak to the commanding officer, when the commanding officer is other than the company commander, and is he liable to trial if he speaks to the commanding officer without permission? Answer: (1) Discharges by purchase are not granted merely for the asking. Reasons must be given, and must be satisfactory to the authority competent to grant the request. G.O. 90, 1911, gives all the information as to procedure. (2) If the applicant is eligible the company commander will forward the application, accompanied by information called for by Sec. 2 of the order named. (3) See A.R. 982, as amended by G.O. 172, the order you refer to. (4) See answer to A. T. S. S. (5) Whatever rights the private has in relation to his company commander he has with his C.O., the intermediate officers being absent.

C. L. C. asks: Army Regulations 449 states that the flag on Memorial Day will be displayed at half mast until midday. The dictionary states that a memorial is in memory of any person that is dead. Question: Is Washington's Birthday a memorial for him or an honor for his birthday? Answer: A glorification that he lived. We celebrate the day he was born, the day that marked the beginning of a great life, not the day and fact of his death. The occasion is not one of sorrow but of rejoicing. Fly the flag at the peak.

H. B. M.—As we noted in our issue of Feb. 10 the bill commissioning all midshipmen as ensigns upon the completion of their four years at Annapolis has passed the Senate and was favorably reported by the House Committee on Naval Affairs about the 5th inst. The bill is on the calendar, and Congressional action will be noted in our columns as it transpires.

E. J. D.—The captain in command of the U.S.S. Minneapolis in August, 1895, was Capt. G. H. Wadleigh. Other officers of the ship were Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Gheen, Naval Constructors, L. S. Adams, H. T. Baker, A. F. Chester, J. V. Klemann, C. K. Mallory, P. W. McNeely, J. F. Marshall, Jr., F. L. Sandoz, M. J. Shaw; Chief Engr. W. A. Windsor, Asst. Engr. J. S. McKean, P. A. Engr. A. B. Willis, N. W. White, Paymr. J. P. Loomis, Chaplain C. Q. Wright, Surg. D. Dickinson, P.A. Surg. M. F. Gates, Lieuts. J. A. Bell, Washington I. Chambers, J. B. Murdock, G. H. Peters, H. K. White, Ensigns V. O. Chase, W. S. Crosley.

H. M. R.—The Philippine Constabulary is not under the War Department, but under the civil government of the Philippine Islands. It is the mounted police force of the Philippine government. Original appointments, except in medical division, are to the grades of third lieutenant. The officers include the grades of: Director (rank of brigadier general), assistant director (rank of colonel and lieutenant colonel), major, captain, first second and third lieutenant. From major to third lieutenant are all appointed by the director. Persons residing in the United States who seek appointment in the Constabulary should address the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Washington, D.C. A circular will be sent on application.

HARLEM asks: (1) How are clerks appointed in the following named offices: Pension Department, Marine Hospital Service, Quartermaster's Department and Ordnance Department; is a soldier given any preference at any of these examinations? (2) What clerical positions are open to a soldier, where he is given preference over civilian candidates? (3) Can a soldier get transferred from Seattle to New York on his first enlistment period, providing he pays his own transportation, reasons for transferring are my home is New York, and my mother is anxious for me to return home? I am at present in the Infantry and want to transfer to an Infantry regiment; do you think the above reason is sufficient for a transfer? (4) Is it true that a soldier can purchase his discharge now without giving any reasons for same? (5) How are soldiers appointed in recruiting offices; are there any necessary qualifications for a man to get appointed to one of these positions; can a soldier transfer to one of these positions? Answer: (1) and (2) Apply to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C. (3) You might be granted a transfer from one regiment to another provided the transfer is satisfactory to the commanding officers of both regiments, but what guarantee have you that the regiment to which you would transfer would not be off in a few weeks or months to Mexico or elsewhere? (4) Reasons must be given. See G.O. 90, 1911. (5) See A.R. 860 to 862.

W. E. M.—The British private soldier receives pay of 1s. 2d. per day, about \$8.70 a month. In France, Germany, Russia and Denmark there is a universal compulsory service. In France every citizen must serve two years, though voluntary enlistments for longer periods are encouraged. We have no statistics as to pay of the French soldier. The German soldier gets a nominal allowance for pocket money. Denmark's military force is something like that of Switzerland, a national militia.

FORT SEWARD.—Apply through the channel for the information you desire as to the 6th Infantry sailings in 1899.

OLD SOL asks: I served as a sergeant in Marine Corps on board U.S.S. Indiana in West Indian campaign, 1898. Was discharged expiration term of service Oct. 3 same year (1898). Is any double time allowed for this service? Answer: No; only service ashore.

W. L. M.—Whether or not a retired soldier has to pay poll tax depends upon the law of the state in which he resides. Address the Attorney General of your state.

PHILIPPINES asks: I served in Pulajane campaign in Leyte July, 1905, to May, 1907. Am I entitled to a Philippine campaign badge? Answer: Yes; apply through the channel, giving complete statement of service.

SUCCESSFUL asks: What is the limit of time in which appointments may be made from the list of successful candidates for second lieutenant of Philippine Scouts? Answer: There is no fixed "limit." As to probabilities in your own case, make inquiry through the channel.

N. A. E.—The Navy target practice records published in our issue of Jan. 27, page 671, to which you refer, were all that were given out for publication. We can therefore not answer your further query.

G. D. asks: Can a non-commissioned officer put an enlisted man under arrest in quarters pending an investigation of the company commander, in the absence of the company commander and by his orders? Answer: Yes, and if necessary he can place him in arrest without an order, pending the appearance of a commissioned officer.

THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

According to plans now being followed by the War Department the \$400,000 expended annually for the equipment of new organizations in the State Militia is to be used for auxiliary troops. In order to take steps toward the organization of the Militia into divisional districts it is absolutely necessary to have more auxiliary troops. The infantry of the Militia is too strong for the other arms of the Service and the Militia officers generally recognize the importance of additional auxiliary troops and are co-operating with the War Department in this effort.

Under this year's appropriation five troops of Cavalry have been added to the Militia strength. North Carolina has furnished one, New York two, one in New York city and one in Brooklyn, North Dakota one and Pennsylvania one. Other troops are in process of organization and it is expected that ten or twelve new troops will be organized this year. Considerable progress is being made in the organization of machine-gun companies which are to be attached to Infantry regiments. Pennsylvania has added one company to its Militia, New Hampshire one, South Dakota one, Tennessee one, and Minnesota three.

New York is leading in the growth of its field artillery. Recently three batteries, one at Syracuse and two in New York city, have been organized in the state. This gives New York seven batteries of field artillery. A new battery has been organized in Michigan and another in Colorado. The new battery at Lansing, Mich., will not receive its guns until the armory at that place is enlarged. The Militia is also becoming alive to the importance of additional sanitary troops. Under this year's appropriation nine new ambulance companies and sixteen field hospital companies have come into existence. The last to be organized were ambulance companies in Tennessee and Frankfort, Ind., and an ambulance company and a field hospital at Los Angeles, Cal.

Arrangements for target practice and camps of instruction which are now completed provided that the Coast Artillery Reserves this year will come nearer the requirements of the Regular Service than the organizations did last summer. G.O. 44, 1908, covering the Coast Artillery reserve camps is to be rescinded by another order of the War Department placing more responsibility upon the Militia officers and the regular C.A.C. inspector and instructor serving with the organization. It is understood that all the district commanders of the C.A.C. will detail officers to act as umpires so as to make it possible to give the Militia organizations a rating like the companies in the Regular Service. Last year the results of the target practice of the Coast Artillery Reserves were published but no attempt was made to indicate the comparative efficiency of the different organizations. This summer an effort will be made to take a step further in bringing Militia up to the Regular standard.

According to the present plans the target practice of the main C.A.C. Reserves will take place at Fort Williams on July 18 to 27, inclusive. Massachusetts will send its C.A.C. to Fort Strong, four companies at a time, from July 7 to Aug. 3, inclusive. Rhode Island, Fort Greble July 7 to 28, inclusive. During the first six days of this period the officers of Rhode Island will take instructions at the fort, after which the enlisted personnel will report for duty. Officers of the Connecticut C.A.C. Reserves will attend a school at Fort Wright from June 2 to 7, inclusive, and the entire organization will engage in target practice from July 16 to 27, inclusive. The New York organization will also go to Fort Wright. The companies of the Eighth District will be at the fort from July 6 to 20, inclusive; the Ninth District from July 20 to Aug. 3, inclusive, and the Thirtieth District from Aug. 3 to 17, inclusive. The Maryland organizations will go to Fort Howard from July 14 to 28, inclusive. North Carolina C.A.C. Reserves to Fort Caswell from Aug. 5 to 15, inclusive. South Carolina to Fort Moultrie, July 3 to 17, inclusive. Florida organizations will probably go to Fort Dade on June 1. Texas will send its troops to Fort Crockett, July 6 to 15, inclusive. California Reserves of San Francisco will go to the Presidio of San Francisco from June 1 to 15, inclusive. The organizations of San Diego, Cal., to Fort Rosecrans from Aug. 4 to 18, inclusive. Oregon companies will go to Fort Stevens from Aug. 20 to 29, inclusive. Washington companies will probably report about July 1 at Fort Worden.

FOR A BRIGADE POST AT OGLETHORPE.

There was a lively discussion in the House over the bill to make a brigade post of Fort Oglethorpe, the passage of which is reported under our Congressional heading. In a letter recommending the passage of the bill the Secretary of War said: "The large extent of land of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park made available by the terms of the bill, the climatic conditions, which permit troop training almost the entire year, the strategic advantage of that point, the economic considerations involved by thus concentrating troops, all make the enactment of said project highly advantageous to the Government. Fort Oglethorpe is the site decided upon by the Department as the most suitable and available location in the southeastern section of the United States for a brigade of Cavalry."

Mr. Moon, of Tennessee, said: "Fort Oglethorpe is situated within the park on the Chickamauga battlefield itself. The advantages of this location are many; not only its strategic position, but the ease of access to it. There are eight great trunk lines that run within ten miles of the park, convenient for the movement of troops in any direction throughout the United States. There is one railroad that runs right through the edge of the park. There is an electric line that runs to the park from the city of Chattanooga, some eight or ten miles distant. At Chattanooga and in the surrounding country supplies for the soldiers, for the Cavalry horses, and for all that may be needed at the park can be bought perhaps as cheaply as anywhere else in the United States. These are some of the advantages of that location."

Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, objected in a long speech, in which he said: "It is apparent that before the Congress and this House enters upon the policy of authorizing these enlarged posts or additional maneuvering grounds, there should be formulated and laid before Congress a comprehensive scheme, which should be taken up by Congress and carefully worked out. Congress itself should adopt a policy and adhere to that policy. The gravest indictment and the most severe criticism that can be made of the War Department is that it has no definite, permanent policy. Every time there is a change in the War Department, or a change in the offices of the General Staff, or in the head of the General Staff, a new

policy is proposed, new schemes are introduced. Whatever one man advocates apparently is opposed by his successors. It seems to be the proof of progress. There is no continuity of policy here. I do not wonder that in time of war, if this country is so unfortunate to be afflicted with it, the United States should be found unprepared in every department of the military service. If we are expending the vast sums that we do expend, and if we are educating officers at the expense to which we are put to have them study and determine military questions and they are unable overnight to confine themselves to any given policy or plan or scheme, it is no wonder that when war does come upon us we should have all the horrors and misfortunes that followed from the Spanish War."

Messrs. Mondell, Martin and Pray spoke strongly against the scheme of concentration and abandonment of posts. In reply Mr. Hay said: "The War Department, as a matter of fact, could of its own motion, without any authorization whatsoever from Congress, spend money enough to build this post up to be a brigade post, if it wanted to do it; but the Secretary of War and this administration prefer to come to Congress to get authorization for the purpose of showing their good faith in carrying out the scheme for the concentration of troops in posts which they believe will make for economy and for strategic advantage. I see no reason why this House should not approve and endorse this course. Of course I understand the reasons actuating my friend from Wyoming [Mr. Mondell], and the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. Martin], and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. La Follette], and my genial friend from Montana [Mr. Pray]. It has been recommended by the War Department that all the posts in the state of Wyoming be abandoned."

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions in the Engineers, Cavalry and Infantry arms of the Army, as the result of recent retirements are announced:

The retirement of Col. T. L. Casey, Corps of Engrs., on March 1 promotes the following officers: Lieut. Col. Edward Burr to colonel; Major William V. Judson to lieutenant colonel, and Capt. Thomas H. Jackson to major.

By the retirement of Col. T. W. Jones, 10th Cav., on Feb. 28, Lieut. Col. George H. G. Gale, 10th Cav., and Eben Swift, 8th Cav., an additional officer, are advanced to colonels. Colonel Gale is not promoted as the result of the retirement of Colonel Day as stated on page 820. Majors P. E. Trippe, 14th Cav., Frederick S. Foltz, 15th Cav. (additional), and Joseph T. Dickman, unassigned, are promoted lieutenant colonels. Capts. Guy H. Preston, 8th Cav., Edwin M. Suplee, 10th Cav., and John P. Ryan, 6th Cav., are promoted majors.

The retirement of Col. M. W. Day, of the Cavalry, on Feb. 28, caused the following promotions: Lieut. Col. Charles W. Taylor, unassigned, to colonel; Major John H. Gardner, 1st Cav., to lieutenant colonel, and Capt. Edward Anderson, unassigned, to major.

By the retirement of Col. A. Reynolds, 22d Inf., on March 1, these promotions follow: Lieuts. Col. Arthur C. Ducat, 20th Inf., and William L. Buck, 5th Inf. (additional), are promoted colonels; Majors Frederick Perkins, unassigned, and William P. Burnham, 20th Inf., are promoted lieutenant colonels; Capt. LaRoy S. Upton, unassigned, and Harry A. Smith, 29th Inf., are promoted majors.

Col. A. C. Ducat, of the Infantry, has requested that his application for retirement be withdrawn.

WASHINGTON BRANCH, CAVALRY ASSOCIATION

The Washington Branch of the United States Cavalry Association held its regular bi-monthly meeting at the Army and Navy Club on Feb. 24, 1912. The meeting was called to order by the president of the Branch, Major Guy Carleton, General Staff. A paper was read by Capt. H. R. Hickok, 15th Cav., entitled, "Our Cavalry Organization as Viewed in the Light of Its History and of Legislation." The following resolution was adopted:

1. Whereas from time to time during the past year articles have appeared in the public press purporting to represent the views of the best Cavalry officers and claiming that the present organization of the Cavalry arm is antiquated and archaic, and that the proper organization is one involving a fewer number of troops per regiment, and

2. Whereas it being the opinion of a large majority of the members of this Branch Association that it has not been demonstrated that such an organization of a fewer number of troops per regiment is an improvement over our present organization, and

3. Whereas the agitation for the reorganization or increase of any arm or branch of the Service, except as part of a general plan for improving the efficiency of the whole military establishment, is believed to be untimely and injurious, and as the present agitation for the reorganization of the Cavalry is believed to be one of the causes of the attempt to reduce that arm, now therefore

Be it resolved by the Washington Branch of the United States Cavalry Association that it be made a matter of record that this Association is strongly opposed to the reorganization of the Cavalry except as part of a general plan for securing a proper organization for the entire Military Establishment.

Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, commanding the Department of Texas, issued the following orders on Feb. 24 regarding the movements of troops in his department for patrol duty along the Texas border: "Pursuant to telegraphic orders of Feb. 24 from the Secretary of War, the 22d Regiment of Infantry and Battery B, 3d Field Artillery, fully armed and equipped for field service, with full field supplies and ammunition, will proceed by rail with the least practicable delay from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to El Paso, Texas, reporting on arrival to Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 4th Cav., for temporary duty in that vicinity. Ample tentage will be taken to make these troops comfortable while in camp. One officer of the 22d Infantry will remain at Fort Sam Houston to take charge of the Infantry and one enlisted man of each organization of the 22d Infantry, and two men of Battery B, 3d Field Artillery, will be left at the post to take care of barracks, property and stables. Three medical officers, one sergeant first class, two sergeants and twelve privates first class or privates Hospital Corps will accompany the command."

The very flattering report of the work done by the United States Marines at Honolulu in suppressing the yellow fever outbreak has been received by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The marines co-operated with the civil authorities in this work and were highly praised by the residents of the city for the systematic

and prompt manner in which they handled the situation. Non-commissioned officers were placed in charge of different precincts and the civilians worked under their direction.

Orders were cabled by the War Department Feb. 23 for the return of the 14th Cavalry from Manila on the transport Sheridan. By these orders the regiment will return to San Francisco as soon as it can be placed aboard the transport. The 14th Cavalry is now taking part in the maneuvers at Manila, and on that account it is impossible to determine just when it will be ready to sail for the United States. A considerable number of the enlisted men of the 14th will be transferred to the 7th and 8th Cavalry, with a view to bringing these regiments so far as possible up to war strength. All of the mounts of the 14th Cavalry will be transferred to the 7th and 8th. With the return of the 2d Cavalry the plan of reducing the number of organizations in the Philippines will be carried out so far as the Cavalry is concerned. Steps will also be taken for the concentration of the mounted forces in the Philippines at Fort McKinley. Camp Stotsenburg will be retained for maneuver purposes. The 2d and 14th Cavalry will not be relieved by sending any organizations from this country. It has not yet been decided where the 14th Cavalry will be stationed permanently. It will probably remain at San Francisco for a short time, although the situation in Mexico may require that it be ordered on patrol duty along the Texas border as soon as the regiment reaches San Francisco. The 1st Infantry will sail from Portland, Ore., to Honolulu on the May transport. It will be relieved at Vancouver Barracks by the 21st Infantry.

In the case of 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Seybt, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was recently tried at Tampa, Fla., and convicted on charges of collecting money from enlisted men for the purpose of paying laundry accounts against them and failing to apply the money collected for that purpose but appropriating it to his own use; borrowing money from an enlisted man and collecting money from members of an officers' mess to be devoted to the payment of accounts against the mess and failing to pay such accounts, and sentenced to be dismissed, the President has confirmed the sentence but commuted it to a loss of fifty files in lineal rank. Lieut. Seybt served as an enlisted man in the Coast Artillery Corps from August, 1903, to Jan. 1, 1908, when appointed second lieutenant in that Corps and advanced to the grade of first lieutenant as of the date of his appointment.

Rear Admirals Mason, Twining and Knight and Brigadier General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, have been called upon to testify before the United States Commissioner in the legal proceedings growing out of the dissolving of the du Pont powder corporation. It is understood that the officers testified that the trust had never made an exorbitant profit from government contracts. Owing to the fact that the War and Navy Departments maintain powder plants the Government has been able to keep reliable estimates of the cost of powder which it purchased from the du Pont concern. In fact the officers testified that the concern had co-operated with the War and Navy Departments in the development of high explosives.

The findings of the court-martial in the case of 1st Lieut. Samuel C. Orchard, 3d U.S. Inf., charged on thirteen specifications of two charges with embezzlement and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, were sustained March 1 by President Taft. Upon the recommendation of Secretary Stimson, however, Lieutenant Orchard's sentence is mitigated from dismissal and imprisonment at hard labor for five years and a fine of \$16,731.28, to dismissal and imprisonment for two years at hard labor. Lieutenant Orchard, according to orders issued March 1, ceased to be an officer of the Army from Feb. 18, 1912, and the U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas., is designated as his place of confinement.

It has been decided that an officer is not entitled to an extra allowance for a trip even if his mileage does not cover his actual expenses. The Judge Advocate General in making this decision said that in cases where an officer's expenses were less than the mileage the Government did not ask him to refund the excess, and that while an officer might lose on some shorter trips the operation of the rule would not on the whole result in an injustice to the officers. Aside from this the Adjutant General called attention to the provisions of the law which prohibit an officer from receiving more than his mileage if he is not detached from his station.

A bill introduced by Senator Frawley in the State Legislature of New York on Feb. 29 provides for sending the National Guard and Naval Militia of the state to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. The sum of \$900,000 is appropriated for the expenses of the state's participation in this event. It is proposed to put everything in charge of a commission of eleven, comprising four Senators, five Assemblymen and two others to be named by the Governor. No specific amount is set apart for the building.

Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Army and Navy Club, Manila, Philippine Islands, who are depositors of the United States Trust Company, Washington, D.C., may negotiate at its main office, Fifteenth and H streets, N.W., without charge for exchange, interest coupons due and payable in Manila Jan. 1, 1912.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, commanding the Pacific Fleet, has been ordered home, and will be succeeded by Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds taking command of the Pacific Reserve Squadron.

Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., has been detailed to act as adjutant for the rifle team which is to be sent to the Pan-American shoot, to take place May 15 to June 23 at Buenos Ayres. He will sail on the Verde on April 20 and will be gone about two months.

CONVENTION OF THE NAVY LEAGUE.

The most largely attended convention of the Navy League was concluded Feb. 23 by the passage of strong resolutions calling for free Panama Canal toll, two-battleship Navy program, a non-partisan Navy policy, the abolishment of useless Navy yards, the preservation of the historic trophy flags, and of the celebration of the victory of the Constitution over the British man-of-war Guerriere in the War of 1812. A more distinguished and influential gathering of men from every walk of life has not assembled in Washington this winter. They all went home with renewed enthusiasm for an adequate Navy. Among these resolutions were the following:

Resolved, That as we believe the war-time efficiency of our Navy will depend, in part, on the existence of a fleet of merchant vessels available as naval auxiliaries, we heartily approve of any legislation directly or indirectly aiding in building up the American Merchant Marine, and we believe that if Congress, in its wisdom, deems it advisable to levy tolls, that these tolls should be returned to the ships, either in the coastwise or foreign trade, for the purpose of assisting in rehabilitating that merchant marine.

Resolved, That the Navy League of the United States, assembled in convention, urge upon Congress now in session, that the older battleships be gradually replaced at the rate of not less than two each year until the United States possesses a fleet of at least twenty battleships not more than ten years old.

Resolved, That the Navy League assembled in convention request the president of the League to appoint committees of not less than three members each, to attend both the Democratic and Republican National Conventions, for the purpose of urging upon the Committee on Resolutions the adoption of a plank recommending the building of two new battleships each year.

Resolved, That the Navy League of the United States, in convention assembled, urge upon Congress now in session, the importance and economy of abolishing the small unnecessary yards, that the money heretofore expended thereon, and hereafter derived from their disposal, may be used for purposes that are urgent.

A resolution was also passed urging the passage of the bill to appropriate \$30,000 to preserve the battle flags at Annapolis and to appoint a committee to prepare for a celebration of the 100th anniversary of the naval engagement between the U.S.S. Constitution and H.M.S. Guerriere, Aug. 19, 1812, a combat which exhibited exceptional bravery on the part of both participants and which will always be known as a signal victory for American naval skill and bravery.

One of the most notable addresses of the convention was that delivered by Mr. W. Morgan Shuster, the former Treasurer-General of Persia. He arrived in Washington while the banquet was in progress and had been in his seat only a few minutes when he was called to respond to a toast. His speech was an admirable one throughout and what he said with reference to our Navy was especially effective coming from one so well qualified to consider the subject of national defense. From a broad international point of view what Mr. Shuster said of the Navy was this:

"Admiral Sigbee, with that modesty which always becomes a brave naval officer, has referred to the Navy as a 'regrettable necessity.' As a civilian, I prefer not to consider it in that light. Time was perhaps when the navy of a nation was regarded as purely an aggressive force, a force for conquest, a force to rule the seas, a force to increase and magnify the power of the nation it represented. I believe that in the future, and in the very near future, the armed forces of nations, and particularly the mobile forces in a larger sense, the floating forces which can go to any part of this world, will have a greater role to play than that of mere defense against attack.

"The day that three of the big nations of the world, of which I hope sincerely our nation will be one, not by arbitration treaties nor by mere agreement, but by the well-trying and well-tested sentiment of their peoples, shall decide that war is to cease as a means of settling trade or other disputes, that day we will have world peace, and no sooner. And no nation and no group of nations can dare to assume that attitude before the rest of the world unless they have two qualifications; one the sense of moral righteousness, the consciousness that what they do is not for their own ends, and the other that they have a big enough force to see that the principles they lay down and for which they are willing to fight shall prevail. (Applause.)

"I believe that those nations exist in the world to-day, and I believe that the United States has shown itself to be the foremost nation of that class. . . . I believe that the next twenty years will show the United States in the position of the leading moral exponent of justice and fairness and law and order in international relations, just as at times in our history we have shown ourselves to be on the side of right and justice, whatever the cost, even at the cost of great internal struggle.

"And it is for those reasons that I think and suggest that we should have a large and efficient navy, because I do not believe the people of the United States would ever permit that weapon to be used as one of mere oppression and cruelty.

"The greatest contribution that this great nation can give to the world peace is to evidence the determination to the world that it proposes to stand as far as within its power lies for fair dealing, honesty and justice in all its international relations, and that it proposes to build and maintain a Navy so large and so efficient that as time goes on any nation or any combination of nations in the world would think twice before they would run athwart of it." (Prolonged applause.)

THE CASE OF MAJOR RAY, U.S.A.

The case of Major Beecher B. Ray, Pay Dept., U.S.A., was continued before the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department on Feb. 26, when Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, appeared before the committee and testified that he would have ordered Major Ray before a court-martial at Manila but for the intervention of the War Department in January, 1909. He had been investigating the case of Major Ray's alleged irregularities for nearly a year and had heard nothing from the War Department for several months. Just as the investigation was on the verge of the institution of a court-martial, General Bliss declared, he received the cablegram of Jan. 13, 1909, from Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, then Chief of the General Staff, directing that no action be taken in the Ray case that would lead to court-martial, and quickly another cablegram from General Bell directing that all the papers be sent to the War Department. General Bliss told the committee he considered that he had been absolved from the custody of these papers and responsibility when ordered to send them to the War Department.

Upon his return to Washington, General Bliss testi-

fied, he called upon General Ainsworth, then Adjutant General of the Army, and asked whether the papers which had been ordered returned to the Department had been received. General Ainsworth replied that he had not seen the papers, but that if they had disappeared heavy penalty would be inflicted on whomever was responsible for their loss. General Bliss retorted that no such penalty could be imposed upon him as he had been absolved by official orders from custody of the papers. After he had been ordered to send the papers to Washington General Bliss said he retained copies. When asked why he had done so he stated that he believed the case was not closed, even though the Secretary of War had ordered the papers returned to the Department.

DR. C. E. MUNROE BANQUETTED.

Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C.,

Feb. 26, 1912.

An event of special interest to many officers of the Navy and Army occurred at the Cosmos Club on Wednesday, Feb. 21, when a banquet was tendered Dr. Charles E. Munroe in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of his service as "an illustrious academic educator, administrator and searcher for truth," for after graduation *summa cum laude* at Harvard University and teaching in that University for three years, he became Professor of Chemistry at the U.S. Naval Academy, which office he held from 1874 to 1886. He was from 1886 to 1892 chemist to the U.S. Naval Torpedo Station and War College where, besides conducting researches in explosives for the Government, he taught officers of the Navy and Army the properties and uses of explosives. In 1892 he accepted the office of Professor of Chemistry at the George Washington University in Washington, D.C., and he still holds this chair. Since 1893 he has also held the office of Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and has therefore supervised and directed the work of the junior Naval officers sent to this University for special instruction to fit them for expert service in the Navy.

Professor Munroe may be recalled in relation to his service in the U.S. Naval Institute, wherein he held office from 1876 to 1892, acting especially in an editorial capacity and greatly developing its Proceedings. At the request of Secretary Tracy he invented a smokeless powder for our Government, of which achievement special mention was made by President Harrison in a message to Congress. Incidentally this service by Professor Munroe saved Goat Island to the Navy, the Secretary having acquired the idea (owing to the fact that the records of previous work had been interred in pigeon holes) that the Torpedo Station had been a decorative, but useless, appendage of the Navy Department.

To recall his various associations the banquet hall was decorated with the pennants of Harvard, the Naval Academy and George Washington and with the standards of the University and the Nation. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, a former student of Professor Munroe's, presided, while Prof. F. W. Clarke, a fellow student, served as toastmaster. The speakers were Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., President of the George Washington University; Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress and President of the Cosmos Club; Dr. Marcus Benjamin, editor Smithsonian Institution; Dr. T. M. Chittard, a classmate of Professor Munroe's at Harvard; Senator Robert J. Gamble, of South Dakota; President E. M. Gallaudet, of Kendall Green; Mr. R. T. Frazier, of the class of '83, U.S.N.A., where he was a student of Professor Munroe's; Hon. Henry E. Davis, of the Washington Bar, and Dr. Harvey Wiley.

The guests present included many of Professor Munroe's students and associates of the past forty years and numbered over one hundred. Among officers of the Navy and Army were: Rear Admirals C. H. Stockton, Richard Wainwright, J. E. Pillsbury, Philip Andrews and G. W. Baird; Medical Director H. G. Beyer, Capt. C. W. Lyson, Comdr. Joseph Strauss, Prof. H. Marion, Ensign T. S. Windsor, of the Navy; Major Gen. A. W. Greeley and Lieut. Col. W. C. Borden, U.S.A. Among other guests were Messrs. R. T. Frazier, Ernest Wilkinson and others formerly of the Navy; and many Senators, Congressmen, directors of Government Bureaus, judges, doctors and others prominent in official and professional circles.

Since coming to Washington, Professor Munroe has served his country in many capacities. For the past twelve years he has had supervision, under the Bureau of Census, of the chemical industries of the United States; he has served as consulting expert to the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines in the efforts made to diminish the dangers of mining; he has advised Congress in technical legislation; he has reviewed the work of the Tariff Board; he has given expert service to other Departments and Bureaus; and yet kept up his active relations with many organizations throughout the world of which he forms a part.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Lieut. William A. Reed, 2d U.S. Inf., and Miss E. R. Preston, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Preston, 2d U.S. Inf., all of Fort Shafter, H.T., on Feb. 11, 1912, came as a pleasant surprise to the Service. Lieut. and Mrs. Reed will be at home to their friends at Fort Shafter after March 1.

The wedding of Surg. Robert E. Hoyt, U.S.N., attached to the Mare Island Hospital, and Miss Lucille Cook, of Oakland, Cal., whose engagement we announced in our last issue, is to take place on April 10 next.

At an attractive bridge luncheon given by Misses Annie and Caroline Voight the engagement of their sister, Miss Ena Ricks Voight, to Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Shackford, U.S.N., was announced. Miss Voight is the youngest daughter of Mrs. R. P. Voight, of Norfolk, Va., and has long been extremely popular in naval circles. The wedding is to be the latter part of April.

Miss Amelie Lyons, daughter of Hon. A. S. Lyons, Mobile, Ala., sister of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. A. Blakeley, U.S.N., was married at Charleston, S.C., Feb. 27, 1912, to Lieut. Simeon B. Smith, U.S.N. The ceremony took place on board the U.S.S. Atlanta in the presence of a few friends. Lieutenant Smith has resigned from the Navy to accept a position with an electric boat company. His permanent home is San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Reagan Houston, of San Antonio, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Betty Green Houston, to Capt. Thomas Worthington Hollyday, 3d Field Art., U.S.A. The wedding will take place in April at Spanish Pass Ranch.

Lieut. Guy B. Lawrason, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss

Alida Harvey were married at New Orleans, La., Feb. 19, 1912.

The Rev. Edward Pearsons Newton, who during four years' residence in Valdez, Alaska, voluntarily served as chaplain at Fort Liscum, was married in Calvary Church, New York city, on Feb. 8, 1912, to Miss Caroline Burton Hart.

Capt. Joseph A. Worthington, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Aileen Therese Martin, daughter of Mrs. James Martin, of East Orange, N.J., were married at Monterey, Cal., Feb. 19, 1912.

Cards have been sent by Dr. and Mrs. Richard Grady to the wedding reception of their daughter, Marie Lincoln, and Lieut. Homer Adolph Bagg, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. The ceremony will take place on Saturday evening, March 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, Annapolis, Md. The bride-elect is the daughter of Dr. Grady, the Naval Academy dental surgeon. The groom is a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1910.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. James M. Marshall, U.S.A., retired, who died at Charleston, Ill., Feb. 24, 1912, was born in Illinois May 31, 1844, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of June 23, 1865, and was promoted in the Army a second lieutenant, 13th Infantry, and further promoted first lieutenant the same day. He served in various garrisons in the West, part of which time he was on frontier duty. He was transferred to the 31st Infantry Sept. 21, 1866, to the 22d Infantry in 1869, to the 4th Artillery Dec. 15, 1870, and was appointed captain and A.Q.M. April 24, 1875. He was at West Point as assistant instructor of infantry tactics from October, 1869, to February, 1871, and was subsequently on duty there as treasurer for several years. As quartermaster he had charge of much important construction at different posts, and among other assignments to duty was Chief Q.M., of the District of New Mexico, assistant to the Chief Q.M., Dept. of Missouri, was in charge of the construction of quartermaster buildings at St. Paul, and was depot quartermaster at St. Louis. He was Chief Q.M., Dept. of Columbia, from June, 1894, to April, 1897, and of the Department of the Platte from May, 1897, to April 30, 1898. He was next on duty as Chief Q.M., 1st Army Corps, at Lexington, Ky., to Oct. 31, 1898, and later as Chief Q.M., Dept. of California, was on duty at Jeffersonville, Ind., Philadelphia, Pa., and elsewhere. He was retired Feb. 25, 1908, for disability incident to the Service. The remains of Colonel Marshall were buried in Arlington National cemetery Feb. 28, with military honors.

Naval Constr. Robert W. Steele, U.S.N., retired, died Feb. 29, 1912, in his home, in Spring Lake, N.J. He was born in Ireland and entered the Service in 1861 as a master shipwright, the grade of assistant naval constructor not being in existence at that time. In 1871 he was appointed assistant naval constructor, and on March 13, 1875, he was promoted naval constructor. He was retired for age April 13, 1893. Among other duties he supervised the construction of the double turreted monitors, the Miantonomoh and the Terror, and three iron sloops of the Ranger class, and also in the navy yards at Washington, Boston and Pensacola. From 1884 to 1885 he was on the Board of Inspection of Foreign Vessels in New York Harbor. He supervised the construction of the cruisers Chicago, Boston and Atlanta, and the gunboats Concord and Bennington. In 1891 he was sent to the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, where the Monterey, Olympia and Oregon were constructed.

Sergt. Bernard O'Keefe, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Hancock, N.J., died at the post hospital Feb. 23 from injuries received Feb. 22, when he was blown off a government train by the high wind.

Mr. John P. Gilliss, son of the late Commodore John P. Gilliss, U.S.N., died in Wilmington, Del., Feb. 24, 1912. He was stricken with apoplexy three months ago. He formerly resided in New York and was a retired business man. He left a widow.

Mrs. Frances Van Allen, sister of the wife of Capt. John McA. Webster, U.S.A., died at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 11, 1912.

Mrs. Harriet R. Hogarty, seventy years old, wife of Lieut. W. P. Hogarty, U.S.A., retired, died Feb. 25, 1912, at 3040 North Twenty-seventh street, Kansas City, Kas. She was a member of Osage Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Sedalia, Mo. She went to Kansas City forty years ago, and had lived at Quindaro, in Kansas City, Kas., for thirty-five years. She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. L. A. Cleverdon, of Stillwater, Okla.; Mrs. C. L. McLaughlin, of Glenora, Okla., and Miss Margaret Hogarty, who lives at home. There are also three sisters and a brother and five grandchildren. Funeral services were held Feb. 27 at the Quindaro Methodist Church, across the street from the home, and burial was in Quindaro Cemetery.

Chief Bsn. Harry Williams, U.S.N., who died at Olongapo, P.I., Feb. 29, 1912, was a native of Massachusetts, and was appointed a boatswain Feb. 4, 1905, after a previous service of nearly nine years as an enlisted man. He was commissioned a chief boatswain July 3, 1910.

Prof. Philip R. Alger, U.S.N., a member of the Special Ordnance Board of the Navy Department and one of the most capable experts in the Service in matters connected with ordnance and mathematics, died at the naval hospital at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 23, 1912, from the effects of intestinal hemorrhages. His wife and four children survive him. Professor Alger was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, 1859, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that state. He entered the institution in September, 1876, and was graduated in 1880 with first honors. While at the Academy his special aptitude for ordnance, mechanics and mathematics was recognized, and he was assigned to work along these lines during a large part of his career, with occasional tours of sea duty. He became a midshipman June 22, 1882, and an ensign June 26, 1884. In 1890 he was appointed a professor of mathematics in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, and later was promoted to the equivalent rank of captain. Up to 1908, when the departments of mathematics and mechanics were consolidated, Professor Alger was head of the latter department. Since the consolidation of the departments Professor Alger has been a member of the Ordnance Board. He had been many years the secretary-treasurer of the Naval Institute, and had been editor of the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute for several years, and had written works on ordnance and applied mechanics which are considered standards and are used as text-books at the Naval Academy. The funeral of Prof. Philip R.

Alger, U.S.N., took place Feb. 25. It was conducted by Rev. Evan W. Scott, chaplain of the Naval Academy, and Comdr. Louis M. Nulton had general charge of the cortege. The escort, which was headed by the Naval Academy band, consisted of two companies of marines and one of seamen. The pallbearers were the following officers of the Navy: Rear Admirals Frank F. Fletcher and Nathan C. Twining, Capt. Roy C. Smith and Joseph Strauss, Prof. S. J. Brown and Comdr. George W. Logan.

PHILIP ROUNSEVILLE ALGER.

By the death of Professor Alger the Navy has lost its most brilliant artillery, its best informed ordnance expert and the man who, in a higher degree and over a wider scope than anybody else upon its list, could apply the principles of the mathematical sciences to practical problems of naval war.

Born of a distinguished ancestry, brought up in an intellectual environment, gifted with an innate refinement that kept itself always unspotted from the world—endowed even with physical beauty and personal charm—Alger has left in the hearts of those who knew him a loving and lasting memory.

B. A. F.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulois, U.S.A., has recently been detailed as instructor of aviation for the National Guard of New York.

A daughter, Elizabeth Florence Wagner, was born to the wife of Lieut. Elvin H. Wagner, 29th U.S. Inf., at Fort Niagara, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1912.

Mrs. Littlefield, wife of Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, U.S.N., entertained informally at luncheon in Washington, D.C., on Monday, Feb. 26.

Mrs. Charles H. Patterson, wife of Captain Patterson, U.S.A., was hostess at bridge at her sixteenth street residence, in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 27.

The officers of the U.S.S. Mayflower entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Helen Taft and her cousin, Miss Catharine Anderson, on board ship on Feb. 26.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. George von L. Meyer will give a pierrot and pierrette costume dance in Washington, D.C., on Easter Monday, April 8.

Charles Elsworth Treibly, of Shamokin, Pa., has passed the examination for acting assistant surgeon in the U.S. Navy and will be commissioned in the near future.

Col. and Mrs. Willcox have as their guest at West Point, N.Y., Miss Mary Webb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randall Webb, of Washington, D.C., and a debutante of this season.

Guests at the annual banquet of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, on Feb. 22, included Governor Bates, Comdr. C. P. Plunkett, U.S.N., and Chaplain C. H. Dickens, U.S.N.

A daughter, Mary Benson Kraft, was born to the wife of Instructor Herman F. Kraft, of the U.S. Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 13, 1912. The new arrival is a granddaughter of Capt. William S. Benson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Benson.

Capt. William F. Clark, 4th Cav., U.S.A., was on Feb. 13 ordered to proceed from Fort Bliss, Texas, to Columbus, N.M., and such other points as may be necessary, to investigate alleged violations of the neutrality laws and depredations by armed Mexicans.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood entertained at luncheon on Sunday, Feb. 25, at their quarters at Fort Myer, Va. Among their guests were the German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff and the Military Attaché of the German Embassy and Mme. von Herwarth.

The following is a list of officers of the Society of American Officers for the year 1912: President, Gen. William Verbeck, New York; vice-president, Lieut. Col. N. J. Edwards, Kentucky; secretary, Major F. G. Landon, New York; assistant secretary, Major C. H. Eagle, New York; treasurer, Major Charles E. Warren, New York; and assistant treasurer, Capt. F. L. Humphreys, New Jersey.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., has presented to the Peabody Museum of South Danvers, Mass., a storm flag and a bunting regimental flag which had become tattered in the Moro campaigns in which the 23d Inf. was engaged. Mr. John Robinson, curator of the museum, on Feb. 24, wrote to General Reade acknowledging his many contributions and stating that they had been placed on special exhibition in a glass case. General Reade has also given to Memorial Hall of his native city, Lowell, a bronze Moro lantaka; the East India Marine building of Salem also has acquired from him one of these archaic boat, wall, or swivel guns of the type used by the Chinese as early as A.D., 1201.

Surgeon Stokes of the Navy was one of the speakers at a banquet tendered Dr. J. M. Finney at Baltimore on Feb. 17. Among the prominent guests were former President F. L. Patton, of Princeton; Dr. Ira Remsen, of Johns Hopkins University, and one of the famous Mayo brothers who made the trip all the way from Minnesota to be present at the dinner. Dr. Stokes paid a high tribute to Dr. Finney, both as a man and a surgeon. Dr. Stokes spoke of the personal magnetism of Dr. Finney as an element in his success and of his special mechanical surgical sense that had enabled him to originate and perfect many surgical operations and described him as a master in the treatment of surgical cases. Dr. Stokes also alluded touchingly to the confidence inspired by Dr. Finney in his patients by his sympathetic interest in them and his bearing.

"The Bomb," the annual publication of the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, will be dedicated this year to Capt. S. R. Gleaves, 1st U.S. Cav., as an expression by the student body of their personal esteem and their estimate of his services as commandant. "The Cadet," the students' paper, says: "Capt. Gleaves has been here for three years and during this time has raised the military organization to a high standard. His interest has always been for the good of the Institute and it is much to be regretted that this is his last year with us. He is more responsible for the high standard attained than anyone connected with the Institute now or in the past, and we can only hope that his place will be filled by someone with as high standards and with such a deep and sincere interest in his work. The position of commandant of cadets is one that is extremely hard to fill, and he has, we feel, filled it as well as could possibly be expected of anyone. This year's Bomb is dedicated to him by the first class as a token of their appreciation of his untiring interest in the welfare of the Institute, and as a mark of their respect for him as a soldier and a gentleman."

A son was born to the wife of Naval Constr. Robert Stocker, U.S.N., at the navy yard, New York, Feb. 27, 1912.

A daughter, Zoe Roberta Wyllie, was born to the wife of Capt. R. E. Wyllie, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

Miss Mary Bishop North, of Ardmore, Pa., is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Peirce at their home, Wyoming avenue, Washington, D.C.

A son, John Aspinwall Wagner, was born to the wife of 2d Lieut. Hayden W. Wagner, 3d Cav., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 23, 1912.

Miss Helen Taft was the chief guest at a dinner party on Feb. 28 given by Surg. Cary D. Langhorne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Langhorne in Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter are being congratulated on the birth of a son in Washington, D.C., on Sunday, Feb. 25. The child is a grandson of Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A.

Mrs. Porter, wife of Commodore Theodor Porter, U.S.N., retired, of Annapolis, Md., is visiting Mrs. Edward H. Landon, her cousin, at No. 40 East Fifty-first street, New York city.

Lieut. F. M. Barrows, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barrows are in Roswell, N.M. Lieutenant Barrows is on duty with the New Mexico Militia, and has just completed the inspection of Battery A. From here he goes to Dallas, Texas, for duty with the Texas Militia.

Lieut. Frank M. Kennedy, 10th U.S. Inf., who was hurt by the falling of his biplane at Augusta, Ga., Feb. 19, is still in the city hospital at Augusta, and is progressing. But for the leather helmet he wore at the time of the accident his life, it is said, would have been lost.

P.A. Paymr. Jere Maupin, U.S.N., who has tendered his resignation to take effect on March 1, was appointed an assistant paymaster on July 15, 1903, after having served for nearly two years in the enlisted service. He was promoted to passed assistant paymaster in July, 1903. He leaves the Navy to engage in private business.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Curtis Guild, jr., and Mrs. Guild gave a reception at St. Petersburg, Russia, Feb. 27, the occasion being the presentation of the Ambassador's letters of credence to the Emperor. Those present included Comdr. Henry H. Hough, U.S.N., Naval Attaché, and Capt. Nathan K. Averill, U.S.A., Military Attaché.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood has accepted an invitation to be present at the ceremonies attendant to the unveiling of the Jackson statue which Sir Moses Ezekiel of Rome has presented to the Virginia Military Institute. The unveiling will take place at Lexington, Va., during the week of finals in the presence of a large assemblage of alumni of the Institute and of other distinguished guests. The sculptor himself, Sir Moses Ezekiel, will witness the ceremony.

Mrs. Leigh Fuller entertained with a delightful bridge luncheon at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 20, in compliment to Mrs. Taylor, of Madrid, Spain. The guests included Mrs. Ezra Fuller, Mrs. M. J. Lenihan, Mrs. F. E. Jenkins, Mrs. H. A. Drum, Mrs. Coulter, Mrs. P. L. Jones, Mrs. James Bell, Mrs. T. H. Slavens, Mrs. R. E. Beebe, Mrs. E. E. Haskell, Mrs. W. N. Bisham, Mrs. Samuel Noyes, Miss Maude Van Dyke, Miss Shug Reaume and Miss Lydia Fuller.

First Lieut. Henry W. Torney, Coast Art., U.S.A., who has resigned from the Army, to take effect on April 26, 1912, was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in 1906, being assigned as a second lieutenant to the Artillery Corps. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1907. Lieutenant Torney is a son of Brig. Gen. George H. Torney, Surgeon General, and a brother of 2d Lieut. Francis J. Torney, Coast Art., and leaves the Army to engage in business in New York city.

Mrs. Price, wife of Brig. Gen. Butler D. Price, U.S.A., entertained at a large bridge party and tea in Washington, D.C., Thursday, Feb. 15, in honor of Mrs. Byrne, wife of Brig. Gen. Charles C. Byrne. Mrs. Henry C. Corbin served the frappe, Mrs. Alexander McD. McCook poured tea. Those assisting were Mrs. Walter Reed, Mrs. S. A. Wolf, Mrs. Frank Wilder, Miss Byrne, Miss Crane, Miss Estelle Crane, Miss Frances Brooks, Miss Anderson, Miss Dimmick, Miss MacDonald and Miss Newton.

A meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at Rauscher's, Washington, D.C., March 6. Applications for membership from the following will be acted upon: Lieut. Benjamin Dodson Atwell, U.S.V., Capt. George T. Price, U.S.V., William Williams Mathewson, youngest son of Surg. Arthur Mathewson, U.S.N.; Thomas Frederick Nelson, son of Capt. Thomas Nelson, U.S.N.; Augustus di Zerega, eldest son of Acting Master Alfred Lubagh Bernier di Zerega, U.S.N.

Former Lieut. E. V. B. Douredoure, of the U.S.M.C., defied capture at the hands of a detail of policemen sent to take him into custody a few days ago at the request of his mother. He had barricaded himself in his home, 134 Maplewood avenue, Germantown, Pa., and fired shots at the policemen before the latter finally broke into the house and placed him in arrest. Mr. Douredoure was court-martialed in December last and was found guilty on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and for neglect of duty, and was sentenced to dismissal.

Speaking of the recent promotion of Lieut. Col. George H. G. Gale, 10th U.S. Cav., to colonel, the Free Press and Times of Burlington, Vt., says: "When the 10th Cavalry returned from the Philippines, via the Suez Canal, and took station at Fort Ethan Allen, Colonel Gale was in command of the regiment. He has made a great number of friends in Vermont, who will extend to him heartiest congratulations upon his well earned promotion, and who will be much pleased if he should remain at Fort Ethan Allen in charge of the regiment after Colonel Jones retires."

One of the interesting events in Boston, Mass., on the night of Feb. 22 was the annual gathering of the past and present officers of the Coast Artillery Corps of the Massachusetts Militia. The corps had for guests nearly all the Regular officers now on duty at the forts in Boston Harbor, headed by Col. Adam Slaker, U.S.A. The speakers included Lieut. Gov. Robert Luce, Rev. Stephen R. Roblin, chaplain of the 5th Regiment; Timothy W. Coakley, Adjutant General Gardner W. Pearson, Brig. Gen. Fred E. Pierce, Col. Willoughby Walke, U.S.A., Capt. DeWitt Coffman, U.S.N., Col. Adam Slaker, Capt. Russell P. Reeder, U.S.A., Rev. George W. Bicknell, a veteran of the 5th Maine, and Brig. Gen. Nate Wales. Col. W. E. Lombard was toastmaster. He said the Coast Artillery Corps is always ready to respond to a call to any point on either side of the borders of the United States.

Miss Gertrude Greely, daughter of Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., is visiting at West Point, N.Y.

Capt. James H. Oliver, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. New Hampshire, is at the Holland House, New York city, for a week.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Col. Charles Willcox, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 21, 1912.

Capt. William McCarty Little, U.S.N., retired, who recently submitted to an operation at Newport, R.I., is now able to sit up each day.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter R. Gherardi, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gherardi entertained at dinner at their residence at Chevy Chase, Md., on Feb. 27.

Mr. Edward S. Ellis, the well known writer, has been the guest the past week of his daughter and son-in-law, Major and Mrs. Leroy T. Hillman, at their apartment in the Ontario, Washington, D.C.

The Misses Porter, daughters of Major John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., who have been visiting in Philadelphia, Pa., have returned to their home in Washington, D.C.

Miss Emily L. Elliott, who went to Philadelphia to attend the wedding of Miss Judith Reynolds to Capt. George E. Goodrich, has returned to her home in Washington.

Mrs. Thall, of Detroit, Mich., who has been the guest of Lieut. Prentiss P. Bassett, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bassett at Annapolis, Md., is now visiting her aunt, Mrs. Henry W. Fitch, in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. John J. Burleigh, 22d U.S. Inf., who is on duty in Albany, N.Y., as recruiting officer, was operated on for appendicitis at St. Peter's Hospital on Feb. 28, Dr. Elling, well known as a surgeon, performing the operation.

Mrs. John H. Gardner, wife of Major John H. Gardner, 9th U.S. Cav., is at the Waverleigh Crest Sanitarium, East Thirtieth and Powell streets, Portland, Ore., under the care of Dr. Williamson, the famous nerve specialist.

Army and Navy guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week, were Paymr. Gen. E. B. Rogers, U.S.N., Major G. P. Howell, Capt. P. W. Huntington and wife and Gen. T. A. Baldwin, all U.S.A., and Capt. Edward Bennett, P.S.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., and Mrs. Edwards, Capt. John Gibbons, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gibbons and Major Archibald Butt were among the dinner guests of the Attorney General and Mrs. Wickersham in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 27.

"Mr. Bob," a farce in two acts, was presented at Fort Bayard, N.M., Feb. 16, 1912, with the following participants: Mrs. J. B. Van Horn, Mrs. C. E. Koerber, Mr. R. P. Scott, Miss Pearl Button, Major E. P. Rockhill, Miss Florence Bateman, Capt. G. H. Scott.

Civil Engr. Walter H. Allen, U.S.N., ex-Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in Washington, was on Feb. 26 ordered to duty as first assistant to Civil Engr. Frederick R. Harris, head of the Public Works Department at the navy yard, New York.

Brief biographies of Col. George W. Goethals and Col. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., appear in the Times of Oberlin, Decatur county, Kas., in a series of "Biographies of four of the most prominent men of the hour," written by Helen Kansas Parker, a senior at the Decatur County High School.

Mrs. T. J. Keleher entertained twenty-six guests at her home, "Interstrassen," on Long Island, over the week-end. Saturday afternoon, Feb. 24, the party was entertained by a mock tournament. Mr. Clarence Cappel, of Brooklyn, mounted on his prize horse, Saxon, won the silver cup.

Miss Jeannette Clark, of Fort Sheridan, Ill., entertained at tea on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 25, in compliment to the visiting young ladies of the post. The table decoration was a basket of jonquils, white carnations and daffodils. Miss Clark has just returned from a delightful visit at Fort Wayne, where she was extensively entertained both in the city and garrison.

The Cheyenne State Leader says: "The Woman's Club is tendered the gratitude of all whose privilege it was to hear the program at the musical tea on Feb. 14. The violin numbers of Mrs. William Noble (Major John P. Finley's daughter) were a pure delight, and breathless silence held the audience during her perfect rendition of the masterpieces. Mrs. Paul Raborg's beautiful voice will linger long in the memory of those who heard her. Everyone gathered around the stars of the afternoon with compliment and congratulation."

Mrs. John C. Fairfax, née Pollock, entertained the Army and Navy Girls' Club of California Saturday afternoon, Feb. 17. The occasion was in honor of her young son's first birthday. A unique game of "peanuts" was played, the prizes being won by Miss Josephine Stewart and Miss Mabel Cox. Mrs. Fairfax organized the club in the year 1905, the first meeting being held in the old Occidental Hotel. She also organized the one in Washington ten years ago. The president of the club, Miss Helen Bailly, presented the baby with a silver spoon in the name of the club.

Commodore E. C. Benedict and his guests on the yacht Alvina have been the recipients of much attention in the principal cities of South America. The party left the yacht at Buenos Ayres and went around to Valparaiso through the Straits of Magellan. From Valparaiso they will cross the continent by rail to Buenos Ayres, where they will rejoin the yacht and start on their homeward journey, calling at Rio, Para, Trinidad, Panama, etc., reaching New York probably the latter part of April. Miss Finley, daughter of Major and Mrs. John P. Finley, is one of the party of eight who are guests of Commodore Benedict on his yachting trip to South America.

The first meeting of the Skating Club which has been organized under the auspices of the District of Columbia Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society, was held at the Arcade Skating Rink, in Washington, D.C., on Monday, Feb. 26, from three until half-past six. The band of the U.S.S. Mayflower furnished the music, and tea and lemonade were served. Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Frank Beatty, wife of the commandant of the navy yard, received. A large majority of the five hundred members of the club were present in spite of the stormy weather. Among those present were the Vicomtesse Benoit d'Azy, Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Mrs. S. L. Heap, Miss Greble, Miss Ruggles, Miss Emily Beatty, Miss Taylor, Miss Crosby, Miss Bradford, Miss Anderson, Miss Fitch, Mrs. Thomas Washington, Mrs. Robert Henderson, Mrs. Joseph Strauss, Mrs. Augustus F. Fechteler, Mrs. Harry Taylor, Major Horton, U.S.A., Capt. W. McC. Little, U.S.M.C., and Miss Marjorie Smith.

Capt. G. M. Grimes, 30th Inf., is recovering slowly from a very serious operation.

Brig. Gen. William M. Wherry, U.S.A., retired, is spending the winter at St. Augustine, Fla.

A daughter, Adèle de Raimes Youngberg, was born to the wife of Capt. Gilbert A. Youngberg, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at West Point, N.Y., on Feb. 26, 1912.

A meeting of the Maryland Commandery, M.O.L.L. U.S., will be held at the Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore, Md., March 7, at 8 p.m. An interesting literary feature will be provided.

Col. and Mrs. T. H. Handbury, U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith S. Leach, widow of Colonel Leach, of the Engineers, are leaving China for Dresden, Germany, where their address will be in care of United States Consul.

Mrs. Wills, wife of Capt. Davis B. Wills, U.S.M.C., gave a tea at Washington, D.C., Feb. 25, in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Winter, of New York. Mrs. W. G. Fay and Mrs. F. W. Matteson presided at the tea table, and Mrs. Walter B. Woodson served the punch.

The seamen gunners of the Washington Navy Yard have made for Chaplain Bayard a lectern and prayer desk, which have added much to the churchly appearance of Assembly Hall, where divine services are held. Miss McCandless, sister of Lieutenant McCandless, and Miss Francis McLaughlin, daughter of Chief Btsn. John McLaughlin, have recently taken the solo parts in the church service.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate on Feb. 29 were the following: Commanders to be captains, Chester M. Knepper and Charles M. Fabs; assistant paymaster to be a passed assistant paymaster, George P. Shamer; professor of mathematics, rank of commander, to be professor of mathematics with rank of captain, Henry M. Paul; professor of mathematics, rank of lieutenant commander, to be professor of mathematics with rank of commander, Walter S. Harsham.

Capt. and Mrs. David B. Wills entertained at bridge in Washington, D.C., Feb. 23 and 24, their guests being Miss Bayne, Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Hopkins, Major Blanton Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. David Tennant, Major and Mrs. J. T. Myers, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter B. Woodson, Mrs. Winter, Miss Parker, Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Fay, Mr. Sterling, Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Wheeler, Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Freyer, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. D. W. Todd, Miss Mason, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Matteson, Mr. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. George Wheeler, Major H. G. Cole, Miss Terrill, Miss Farrar, Mr. Noble and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Smith.

Members of the Society of Sponsors of the United States Navy held their annual meeting in the cabinet room of the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., Feb. 23. Mrs. John G. South, who, as Christine Bradley, daughter of the senior Senator from Kentucky, christened the battleship Kentucky, president of the organization, presided. Officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: Mrs. Reynold T. Hall, president; Mrs. John R. Pels and Mrs. George Cameron, vice presidents; Miss Edith Benham, secretary, and Mrs. Charles W. MacQuoid, treasurer. New members chosen for the board of control were Miss Elizabeth Fleming, Mrs. W. W. Chapin and Mrs. Louis Lourer. Chaplain G. Livingston Bayard, U.S.N., addressed the society on "The Opportunities of the Society of Sponsors to be of Service to the Navy." The Rev. W. G. B. Pierce, chaplain of the United States Senate, gave the invocation. It was voted to devote all the money of the society over the necessary expenses of the organization to the Navy Relief Society, which cares for widows and orphans of the sailors and marines. The members also decided to take an active part in their respective states in bringing about a proper appreciation of the Navy, and in having enacted a law which will prevent discrimination against the uniform.

MR. MEYER BEFORE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

Commencing Feb. 26 Secretary Meyer was before the House Committee on Naval Affairs all this week. Largely at the suggestions of members of the committee the Secretary went over the entire scope of the work in the Department, the management of the shore stations, yards, docks and the operations of the fleets. No other Secretary has been called upon by a Congressional committee to go into naval affairs so extensively as was Mr. Meyer. Nothing of a sensational nature took place at the hearings, and the committee showed a friendly spirit toward the Secretary, discussing with him the different features of his statements very frankly.

The Secretary began by taking up the building program for this year. He followed the lines of his annual report recommending two battleships. The only new feature he introduced in his testimony was the classification of Dreadnought battleships and Dreadnought cruisers as capital ships. The Secretary argued that while it would be necessary to build Dreadnought cruisers sooner or later, Congress's first consideration should be given to keeping up the two-battleship program. He called attention to the fact that a number of foreign nations are now building Dreadnought cruisers, but did not seem disposed to think that it is as important for this country to go into the construction of this class of ships as it is to keep up the first line of defense of big battleships. If this country constructs only two battleships a year we shall drop behind Japan. The great Powers would in 1916 rank Great Britain, Germany, Japan, United States and France. If in any year this country should build only one ship we would drop behind France. The Secretary also called attention of the committee to the importance of authorizing the construction of repair ships, and asked for two colliers. The fleet needs more auxiliaries, but the battleships are ill-important.

Nearly one entire session of the committee was spent in discussing personnel legislation. The Secretary urged the passage of the Personnel bill now before the House. Amalgamation of the Construction Corps and Pay Corps with the line was explained to the committee, and the bill providing for this, the Secretary said, was one of the most important measures.

The exact status of his four aids and the scope of their duties were discussed by the Secretary. He said that under this organization, brought about during this administration, the work accomplished has resulted in economy and increased efficiency. All the duties of the Bureau of Equipment have been distributed between the other bureaus, resulting in increased efficiency and economy. Previous Secretaries for several years have earnestly urged that the Bureau of Equipment be abolished, and the results for the past two years should demonstrate to Congress the necessity for action at the present time.

The Secretary stated that the Joint Army and Navy Board had recommended the sale of the New York,

Portsmouth and Boston yards and the expenditure of the proceeds in the establishment of a yard at Narragansett Bay. He was not ready to recommend the sale of these yards, which had cost \$53,000,000, at a great sacrifice. The recommendation was along the lines of economy, provided that it could be carried out without too great a loss in disposing of the old yards. The Secretary is giving the plan of consolidation such serious consideration that the plans for an additional large drydock on the Atlantic coast will be held in abeyance until the matter has been finally disposed of. The recommendation for another large dock on the Pacific coast is also pending, awaiting the outcome of the effort to secure a sufficient depth of water at Mare Island. If by next year it is found possible to dredge out the channel at San Francisco to warrant the construction of a Dreadnought dock at that port Congress will be asked to authorize the construction of one at that place. Otherwise the proposed large dock will be built at Puget Sound, where a sufficient depth of water exists. The Secretary stated that in his opinion it would always be necessary to maintain a large dock at Norfolk. Charleston should be kept as a torpedobase station, and a yard should be maintained at Key West, which, with Guantanamo, will be necessary for the protection of the Caribbean Sea and the Panama Canal. The only new dock construction for this year of importance asked for was the extension of the Pearl Harbor dock to a thousand feet.

Secretary Meyer discussed the necessity for a government owned railroad in Alaska so that the unlimited coal fields of the territory might be tapped and the fleet in the Pacific supplied with the best quality of steaming coal at a great annual saving. He pointed out that it costs about \$1,000,000 a year to take coal around the Horn for the use of the United States vessels in the Pacific and that it will be feasible for the Government to build a railroad into the Alaska coal fields which would make them accessible. He informed the committee that outside of a limited field in Japan, Alaska produced the best coal for naval purposes to be found in the world, better even than the famous Pocahontas coal of Virginia. Mr. Meyer indorsed the plan to provide fifteen colliers of 12,000 tons capacity each for the Panama Canal to be used as naval auxiliaries in time of war.

Guilty of murder in the first degree without capital punishment was the verdict returned by a jury in the Federal court at Burlington, Vt., Feb. 29, against Matthew Carlyle, a colored trooper of the 10th U.S. Cavalry, who last October killed three negroes, one man and two women. Carlyle, who was sentenced to life imprisonment, will be taken to the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

The Mansion House at Fisher's Island, N.Y., originally the home of Governor Winthrop's family, was saved from destruction by fire on the night of Feb. 29 by a favorable wind and zealous work of men from the garrison of Fort H. G. Wright, under command of Major W. E. Ellis.

On April 6 Capt. Robert E. Frith, Inf., and Capt. E. N. Howard, C.A.C., will be relieved from duty in the Pay Department. The vacancies will be filled from the Infantry and Coast Artillery Corps.

ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF PUGET SOUND.

Fort Worden, Wash., Feb. 23, 1912.

Miss Bailey has had as her house guest Miss Seymour, of New York, and on Saturday entertained for her guest at dinner, others present being Miss Doyen, of the Marine Barracks, Miss Hughes, Mr. Ely, of Seattle, Lieutenants Heth, Moore and Austin. Mr. Richard Ely, of Seattle, was the week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Bailey. Miss Ruth Doyen, of the Marine Barracks, was the guest of Miss Hughes for the week-end.

After the moving picture show on Friday Lieutenant Austin gave a Welsh rabbit party for Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Condon, Misses Beech, Bailey, Seymour, Hughes and Doyen, Lieutenants Moore and Heth. On Saturday Miss Doyen, Capt. and Miss Hughes were guests of Lieutenant Austin at lunch. The informal hop Saturday night was well attended by people of the other garrisons and of Port Townsend.

Col. Henry Harris, M.C., while inspecting Forts Casey, Flagger and Worden is staying with Major Willard Truby, M.C. Lieutenants Heth and Moore gave a pleasant little card party last Monday night, Mrs. Condon winning the prize. Other guests were Captain Condon, Misses Bailey, Seymour and Hughes and Lieutenant Austin.

Mrs. Russel Waesche, wife of Lieutenant Waesche, R.C.S., gave an informal afternoon on Monday for her guest, Miss Hilda Hinaman, of Seattle. Others present were Miss Griffiths, Miss Lucile Griffiths, Mrs. George Welch, Mrs. Dunwoody, Mrs. Cairnes, Misses Hilda Eisenbeis, Sara Downes and Sara Hughes. Capt. and Mrs. John Storck entertained most delightfully Feb. 13 with a cobweb party, and a very attractive scene it was to see the network of brilliantly colored cords wound through every conceivable place, and from attic to cellar. Mrs. Easterbrook was the first lady to untangle her web and received a beautiful cut glass dish. The men's prize, four pairs of silk hose, went to Captain Kimmel. Others present were Col. and Mrs. Bailey, Major and Mrs. Vestal, Mrs. Kimmel, Captain Hughes, Capt. and Mrs. Condon, Capt. and Mrs. Lull, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Parkin, Lieut. and Mrs. Danielson, Lieut. and Mrs. Huntington, Major W. F. Truby, Captain Woods, Miss Bailey, Miss Seymour, Miss Lucile Griffiths, Miss Hughes, Lieutenants Warner, Moore and Austin.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Condon gave a dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Storck, Capt. and Mrs. Lull. Of those who went to Seattle on Saturday were Capt. and Mrs. Kimmel, Mrs. Smart, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Leary, Lieutenants Garrett, Warner, Martin, Misses Downes, Griffiths and Hughes. The majority attended the matinee of "The Red Rose." Misses Downes, Lucile Griffiths and Hughes were guests at luncheon of Captain Woods, Lieutenants Garrett and Martin, of Fort Flagger, on Feb. 15.

FORT SCREVEN.

Fort Screven, Ga., Feb. 20, 1912.

Miss Woods, Miss Patterson and several other young ladies from Savannah were visitors in the post recently. Mrs. Phillips chaperoned a party to the bachelor officers' quarters for a tea. Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols have returned from their wedding trip and are settled in their quarters. Mrs. Delgado, of Washington, is the guest of Major and Mrs. E. O. Sarratt. Mrs. Brown, of Boston, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harry F. Dalton. Miss Beatty, of Savannah, paid Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols a visit recently. Mrs. Thomas entertained at luncheon for Mesdames Phillips, Delgado, Brown, Sarratt, Myers and Dalton.

Miss Palmer, of Savannah, was the guest of Miss Phillips last week. Last week the ladies of the post gave a leap year dance at Tomochichi Hall. The chaperones were Colonel Phillips, Major Sarratt, Captain Winn and Chaplain Doran. Among those attending were Mrs. Brown, of Boston, Mrs. Delgado, of Washington, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Dalton, Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols, Dr. and Mrs. Myers, Misses Stevens,

Palmer, Phillips, Prouty, Beatty and Evans, Lieutenants Magruder, Chapman, Seydel, Keene and Harrison. A buffet supper was served at the quarters of Major and Mrs. Sarratt.

On Tuesday Col. and Mrs. Phillips entertained with a dinner for Major and Mrs. Sarratt, Capt. and Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. Brown, of Boston, Mrs. Delgado, of Washington, Miss Phillips, Captain Williams, Lieutenant Harrison and Mr. Haines, of Savannah. Captain Bunn arrived at the post on Thursday to command the 72d Company. Capt. Jay P. Hopkins has been assigned to the 74th Company at this post, to take effect July 1, 1912. Major and Mrs. Sarratt, their guest, Mrs. Delgado, Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Miss Call Phillips, Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols, Lieutenants Seydel, Magruder, Keene and Chapman attended the soiree in Savannah last Thursday night.

Captain Thomas has recovered from a slight illness. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, of Savannah, spent Sunday with Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols. Dr. Myers was ill this week. Major and Mrs. Sarratt entertained with a dinner on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Delgado, Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Dalton, Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols, Lieutenants Chapman and Keene. Miss Wood, of Savannah, and her guest were visitors at the home of Colonel Phillips this week. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols entertained a number of friends from Savannah at tea.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 18, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. Wood entertained at luncheon on Wednesday for Major Lyon and Capt. and Mrs. Ford. Miss Caroline Larrabee, who had been visiting in Quincy, Ill., was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wood for several days before returning to her home in Chicago. Miss Larrabee is the sister of Dr. E. A. Larrabee, president of the Nashotah Theological College in Nashotah, Wis. Major Lyon was the dinner guest of Col. and Mrs. Wood on Feb. 9. Col. and Mrs. Straub gave a very pretty dinner on Tuesday, for Major Lyon, Major and Mrs. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Errington, Captain Houle and Lieut. and Mrs. Strong. Major and Mrs. Howard entertained at dinner on Thursday complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Strong. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Errington, Capt. and Mrs. Rukke, Captain Pillsbury and Miss Janet Wood.

Colonel Wood, who has been quite ill with grippe, has fully recovered and has resumed command of the post, thereby relieving Lieut. Col. Oscar I. Straub, commandant pro tem. An unusually large number of the officers and ladies attended the roller skating party in the gymnasium on Wednesday evening. In attendance were Col. and Mrs. Straub, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Errington, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Major Lyon, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Captains Pillsbury and Houle, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. F. C. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. McAllister, Lieut. and Mrs. Place, Lieutenants Knox and Starkey, Dorothy and Theodore Straub, and Childs Howard. Music was furnished by the depot orchestra.

Lieut. J. A. McAllister is receiving congratulations on his skill as a composer of music. His last composition has just been published, and is a song entitled "Honeymooning with Helen." Alice and John Bryan, the small children of Capt. and Mrs. Ray W. Bryan, who have been suffering from scarlet fever and chicken pox, respectively, are improving. Lieutenants Polk, Artillery, and Wheeler, Infantry, are on temporary duty at the depot for instruction.

Several of the officers and ladies enjoyed roller skating in the Officers' Club on Friday and Saturday evenings. Those who attended on Friday were Captain Houle, Miss Wood, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. McAllister, Captain Pillsbury, Lieutenants Polk and Knox; on Saturday Col. and Mrs. Straub, Mrs. Errington, Captain Houle, Lieutenants Wheeler, Cole and Starkey. The pleasant weather has put an end to ice skating.

Gen. Kress, wife of Brig. Gen. John A. Kress, retired, and Miss Kress, of Vernon avenue, St. Louis, Feb. 16, Mesdames Peek, Julian and Holmes were among the guests.

The following program was rendered by the depot band at the concert on Monday evening: March, Zacatecas, by Cordina; Fackeltanz, in B flat, by Meyerbeer; Spanish serenade, La Paloma, by Yradier; American Patrol, by Meacham; selection from "The Pink Lady," by Caryl; popular songs; Remick's hits, by Lampe; and March comique, "Zip Bing," by Fredericks.

Capt. F. W. Benteen, who is in the city during the illness of Mrs. Benteen at St. John's Hospital, St. Louis, was a visitor at the post on Thursday.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 26, 1912.

A hockey club has been organized among the officers and ladies, to meet in the old mess hall building on afternoons. The game is played on roller skates. Major Lyon and Miss Janet Wood were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes Feb. 14. After the roller skating party Feb. 14 a Dutch supper was enjoyed at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes by Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Miss Wood, Captain Pillsbury, Major Lyon, Captain Peek and Lieutenants Knox and Starkey.

Mrs. Julian, of Louisville, Ky., is the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Peek. Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Mrs. Julian and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes attended the matinee at the Olympic Feb. 17 to see Billie Burke in "The Runaway." The party took dinner at the Missouri Athletic Club. Mrs. Kress, wife of Gen. John A. Kress, U.S.A., retired, gave a bridge party at her home on Vernon avenue, St. Louis, Feb. 16. Mesdames Peek, Julian and Holmes were among the guests.

A grand masquerade ball was given by the officers and ladies in the ballroom of the Administration Building on Shrove Tuesday night. Attending from St. Louis were Col. and Mrs. Brechemin, Miss Anne Kress, Miss Blanche Turner, Mrs. Charles Michel, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Rozier, Capt. and Mrs. Tanner, and Messrs. Stith and Kelton White. Captain Wilson represented a Mexican; Mrs. Wilson, an Indian girl; and domino; Lieutenant Strong, a Dutch boy; Lieutenant Holmes, a troubador; Mrs. Strong, a Salvation Army lassie; Lieutenant Wheeler, an Egyptian; Lieutenant Polk, a bull fighter; Lieutenant Starkey, a Continental army officer; Lieutenant Place, a Spanish gentleman; Mrs. Place, Folly; Lieutenant Knox, a weather bird, and Lieutenant Taylor, Buster Brown. Masks were removed at eleven-thirty and delicious refreshments were served. Among those who did not mask were Col. and Mrs. Wood, Col. and Mrs. Brechemin, Col. and Mrs. Straub and Capt. and Mrs. Rukke. Col. and Mrs. Wood entertained Col. and Mrs. Brechemin, Capt. and Mrs. Peek had as their dinner and hop guests Mr. and Mrs. Charles Michel, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Rozier and Miss Anne Kress, of St. Louis. Capt. and Mrs. Errington entertained Capt. and Mrs. Tanner at dinner. Miss Blanche Turner and Messrs. Kelton White and Stith were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ford.

On Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes entertained Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Mrs. Julian and Miss Anne Kress at dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Errington entertained with bridge on Wednesday evening for Col. and Mrs. Straub and Major and Mrs. D. C. Howard. The prizes were won by Major and Mrs. Howard. The skating party in the post gymnasium on Wednesday was not largely attended owing to the severe snowstorm. Those who attended were Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Miss Wood, Captain Houle, Captain Pillsbury, Mrs. McAllister, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieutenant Knox and Dorothy and Theodore Straub. After the skating party Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes served a Dutch supper for Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson served a supper for Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Captain Pillsbury, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. McAllister, Miss Wood and Lieutenants Starkey and Knox.

Mrs. Holmes was hostess at a bridge luncheon for Mrs. Julian, Mrs. Peek's house guest, on Thursday. Other guests were Mesdames Peek, Ford, Taylor, Miller, Strong and Miss

Janet Wood. The prizes were won by Mrs. Strong and Mrs. Julian. The Card Club met on Friday with Mrs. Cole; Miss Wood, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Errington, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Julian attended. Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Errington won the prizes. Mr. Julian Jackson was host at a luncheon for Mrs. Julian and Mrs. Peck at the Planters' Hotel on Saturday. Other guests were Captain Peck, Miss Johnson and Miss Cornelia Wood. After the luncheon the party attended the performance of "The Red Rose" at the Garrick Theater. Capt. and Mrs. Peck had Mr. Julian Jackson and the Misses Wood, from St. Louis, for tea on Sunday.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 25, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick F. Black entertained at dinner on Saturday in honor of Miss Margaret Corn, whose engagement has just been announced to Mr. Roscoe R. Snyder, of Cheyenne. The attractive centerpiece was in white and green. The other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Snyder, Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell and Mr. R. R. Snyder. Capt. W. P. Kitts, recently promoted to the 11th Infantry, has arrived and taken command of Co. E. Mrs. Kitts and daughter are in California and will join the Captain later.

Major McCullough, Med. Corps, has arrived in the post and relieved Major Skinner, who will avail himself of a month's leave before sailing with his family for the Philippines on the April transport. Mrs. Holland Rubottom was hostess at a most enjoyable bridge tea on Monday. Mrs. Guilfoyle received a handsome bridge score for first prize, and Mrs. Christian a pretty glass dish with silver deposit for the second best score. The other players cut for a general prize, a large bunch of jonquills, which was won by Miss Davis. The guests included Mesdames Walker, Armstrong, Hamilton, Williamson, Cowan, Hathaway, Christian, Camp, Kemper, Hamilton, Armstrong, Rubottom, Tompkins, Pearson, Howard, Reno, Meyer, Hathaway, Walker, Raborg, Noble, Snyder, Jones, Miss Davis and Miss Rosalie Williams.

Miss Margaret Corn, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Brunzell, left Thursday for her home in Ogden, Utah. Mrs. Robert Love entertained with five tables of bridge on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Guilfoyle, Mrs. McCleave, Mrs. Wing, Mrs. Chapin and Mrs. Ayers each received a pretty silver picture frame for the high scores at the different tables. Other guests were Mesdames Christian, Camp, Kemper, Hamilton, Armstrong, Rubottom, Tompkins, Pearson, Howard, Reno, Meyer, Hathaway, Walker, Raborg, Noble, Snyder, Jones, Miss Davis and Miss Rosalie Williams.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Frederick F. Black gave a reception in honor of Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Eastman. Mesdames Williams, Morton, Eastman and Black received the guests. In the dining room Mesdames Holley, Clarke and McAdams served, assisted by Mesdames Wescott, Brunzell, Barzynski, Reardon and Miss Corn. About seventy-five ladies called, and the officers of the 11th Infantry came in to see the little Freddie's first birthday. A large cake, with one bright candle, was placed on the table. Major and Mrs. Amos W. Kimball presided at a pretty dinner on Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Dade, Capt. and Mrs. Stodter, Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong and Lieut. and Mrs. Raborg. Capt. and Mrs. Noble and Capt. and Mrs. Morton were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wescott on Tuesday.

The second of the series of concerts given by the 11th Infantry band on Tuesday evening in the post gymnasium was enjoyed by a large audience. The orchestra of the 4th Field Artillery band furnished the music for the dance given at Keefe Hall by the ladies of the Jewish Circle on Thursday.

Col. and Mrs. John F. Guilfoyle entertained at dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. Noble, Capt. and Mrs. Cowan and Lieut. and Mrs. Camp. Mrs. Irving J. Palmer celebrated her birthday with a five hundred party on Friday evening. The place and score-cards were small red hatches. Miss Davis and Mrs. Black carried off the prizes. The officers and ladies of the 11th Infantry gave a hop in the post gymnasium on Saturday evening, which was well attended and enjoyed by officers and ladies from all parts of the garrison.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Feb. 29, 1912.

The Ladies' Whist Club went to Fort Hamilton last week to play with the Ladies' Club of that post and were entertained by Mrs. Samuel T. Ansell. Repairs and improvements are being made in the commissary building near post headquarters. Defective woodwork is being renewed and changes are being carried out in the arrangements of the offices. Major Albert E. Truby, Med. Corps, has arrived on the post to relieve Major Elbert E. Persons, who is soon leaving for his new post. Mrs. Edmund B. Smith left Feb. 17 for a five weeks' visit in Nassau, West Indies. Mrs. Rogers Birnie and Miss Ingram, of the arsenal, are at Atlantic City, and Mrs. Gordon Heiner is spending a week in Baltimore. The St. Cornelius Guild of the ladies of the garrison is meeting on Fridays during Lent to sew for charitable objects. The meetings are held at Mrs. Andrew's residence.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., FEB. 29, 1912, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Roy B. Harper, commissary, will proceed about Feb. 29, 1912, to Fort Riley, Kas., for a course of instruction in Training School for Bakers and Cooks, and upon completion of course will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty.

The following changes in the assignments of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

Capt. Albert G. Jenkins placed on the unassigned list, April 1, 1912. He will then proceed to Fort Moultrie, S.C., and report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Charleston, for duty on his staff.

Capt. Edward L. Glasgow transferred from the 49th Company to the 156th Company, April 1, 1912, and will join company.

Capt. William F. Hase relieved from duty on Coast Artillery Board and from assignment to the 69th Company and placed on the unassigned list, April 15, 1912. He will then proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of New London, for duty on his staff.

Capt. Gwynn R. Hancock transferred from the 156th Company to the 46th Company, April 1, 1912, and will then join his company.

Capt. James M. Love, jr., 15th Inf., relieved from duty pertaining to the Militia, Sept. 1, 1912, and will then join his regiment.

Capt. William O. Smith, 7th Inf., detailed for service in Quartermaster's Department, March 1, 1912, vice Capt. Thomas L. Smith, Q.M., who is relieved from detail in that department, Feb. 29, 1912, and is assigned to the 17th Infantry.

Capt. Campbell E. Babcock transferred from 17th Infantry to 7th Infantry, March 1, 1912, and will join the regiment to which he is transferred.

Par. 16, S.O. 41, Feb. 17, 1912, War D., relating to Capt. Thomas L. Smith, Q.M., and Major Frank H. Lawton, commissary, is revoked.

Capt. Edward T. Winston, retired, relieved from duty at the Georgia Military Academy, College Park, Ga., Aug. 31, 1912, and will then proceed to his home.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Feb. 26, 1912.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants with rank from Feb. 21, 1912: Raymond C. Bull, of Idaho, and Gordon F. Willey, of Michigan.

Promotions in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Second Lieut. Francis P. Hardaway, O.A.C., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 22, 1912, vice Glassburn, detached from his proper command.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. Alexander W. Maish, Inf. (detailed first

lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), to be first lieutenant from Feb. 20, 1912, vice 1st Lieut. Samuel C. Orchard, 3d Inf., dismissed Feb. 19, 1912.

Second Lieut. William J. McCaughey, Inf. (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), to be first lieutenant from Feb. 20, 1912, vice 1st Lieut. Alexander W. Maish, whose detail in the Ordnance Department is continued from that date.

Second Lieut. Eugene R. Householder, 26th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 20, 1912, vice 1st Lieut. William J. McCaughey, whose detail in the Ordnance Department is discontinued from that date.

G.O. 3, FEB. 16, 1912, WAR DEPT.

I. G.O. 155, War Dept., Sept. 25, 1908, and Par. III, G.O. 49, War Dept., April 10, 1911, are rescinded and Changes No. 1, Manual of Guard Duty, War Dept., Jan. 27, 1912, substituted therefor.

II. Par. 2, G.O. 125, War Dept., Aug. 8, 1908, is rescinded and Changes No. 1, Manual for the Medical Department, War Dept., Feb. 1, 1912, substituted therefor.

III. Amends so much of G.O. 107, War Dept., Aug. 9, 1911, as relates to items Nos. 18, 307 and 344.

IV. In connection with Sec. 2, Par. I, G.O. 147, War Dept., Nov. 3, 1911, the following is published to the Army:

Sweaters will be issued on memorandum receipt to company and detachment commanders for the use of the enlisted men of their commands, the issue to be limited to one to each man of the authorized strength of the organization. These sweaters when turned in will be renovated when necessary before reissue by the Quartermaster's Department.

V. Amends the table published in Cir. 13, War Dept., March 1, 1910.

VI. The provisions of Par. I, G.O. 225, War Dept., Dec. 19, 1910, as amended by Par. I, G.O. 116, War Dept., Aug. 29, 1911, and the provisions of Par. I, G.O. 9, War Dept., Jan. 12, 1911, as amended by Par. II, G.O. 168, War Dept., Dec. 18, 1911, are modified so as to make the instructions contained therein applicable to the Field Artillery matériel pertaining to batteries and regimental headquarters as well as to that pertaining to batteries.

VII. The system of record keeping prescribed in G.O. 92, War Dept., May 5, 1909, as extended by Par. I, G.O. 216, War Dept., Oct. 28, 1909, is further extended to include the office of the quartermaster at each permanent military post whose garrison exceeds two companies, except that in the Philippines Division the system will be extended only to the offices of the quartermasters of such of the larger posts as may be designated for the purpose by the division commander.

VIII. The following addition to the scale of equivalents governing in the issue and sale of fuel as authorized by regulations and prescribed in existing order are published for the information of all concerned:

One cord of merchantable oak wood shall be held as the equivalent of sixty-four and seven tenths (64.7) kilowatt-hours of electric current.

IX. On and after the date of receipt of this order the articles of clothing and equipment hereinafter enumerated will be charged, until further orders, at the following prices, G.O. 67, War Dept., May 25, 1911, being amended accordingly:

Each. Bags, surplus kit \$2.66

Basins, canvas29

Blankets, woolen, O.D. light weight 2.65

Buckets, canvas85

Decks, field, new pattern 10.45

Ponchos, new pattern 2.40

Ponchos, rubber 4.58

Slickers 3.18

X. Instructions Relative to the Safekeeping of Military

Records Concerning Seacoast Defenses.

1. The following named records shall be classed as strictly confidential, and shall be kept under lock, accessible only to the officer to whom intrusted, except that trusted employees may have access to (c) and (d) when the exigencies of the service make this desirable for the transaction of business:

(a) Submarine mine projects.

(b) Land defense plans.

(c) Maps and charts showing locations on the ground of the elements of defense, of the number of guns, and of the character of the armament.

(d) Tables giving data with reference to the number of guns, the character of the armament, and the war supply of ammunition.

Serial numbers or other proper marking for identification shall be given to all these records and any future originals or copies shall be of the date of production with proper marking for identification. Complete lists of these records shall be kept in the offices from which they emanate, and the officers responsible for their safekeeping shall make checks at intervals of not more than one year.

These records are to be available for commissioned officers at all times, but no copies shall be made, except at the office of issue.

2. All records concerning elements of defense of the seacoast fortifications other than those specified in Sec. 1 of this paragraph shall be considered of a more or less confidential nature and precautions shall be taken with a view to preventing their falling into improper hands.

G.O. 7, FEB. 26, 1912, EASTERN DIVISION.

G.O. 3, these headquarters, Jan. 24, 1912, announcing the regular season for small-arms practice for troops in this division, is revoked.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss: WM. A. MANN, Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

[Note.—G.O. No. 52 is the last of the series for 1911.]

G.O. 1, FEB. 27, 1912, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Under the provisions of A.R. 192, as amended by G.O. 87, series of 1911, War Dept., the period from April 15 to July 15, 1912, is designated as the regular season for small-arms target practice for posts in this department.

The period for the supplementary season will be designated for each post by its commanding officer.

By command of Brigadier General Hoyt: CHARLES W. TAYLOR, A.G.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM P. HALL, A.G.

COL. HENRY P. MCCAIN, ACTING A.G.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Taylor, A.G., is relieved from detail in Adjutant General's Department, to take effect Feb. 28, vice Lieut. Col. T. J. Lewis, 13th Cav., detailed to fill vacancy in the A.G. Department, (Feb. 21, War D.)

Major James T. Dean, A.G., is relieved from duty as assistant to the Adjutant General, Eastern Division, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take transport to sail from that place about April 5, 1912, for the Philippine Islands for duty. (Feb. 23, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Major J. T. Dickman, I.G., is relieved from detail in the I.G. Department Feb. 28, vice Major A. Gray, Cavalry, detailed. (Feb. 26, War D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Feb. 14, 1912, is granted Lieut. Col. James B. Erwin, I.G. (Feb. 10, C. Div.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave for three months on account of sickness, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Major William M. Coulling, Q.M. (Feb. 26, War D.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. David L. Stone, Q.M., upon his relief from duty at Fort Sill, Okla. (Feb. 26, War D.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 23, War D., Jan. 27, 1912, as relates to Post Q.M. Sergt. Patrick F. Duggan is amended to authorize that soldier to delay twelve days for his own convenience en route to Philadelphia, Pa. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Capt. Augustus E. Ward, Q.M., is relieved from further temporary duty at these headquarters, to take effect this date. (Feb. 17, W. Div.)

Sick leave for one month and twenty-four days is granted Major Archibald W. Butt, Q.M., about March 2, 1912, with permission to go beyond the sea. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Max Bray (appointed Feb. 23, 1912, from first sergeant, 107th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Williams, Me., will be sent to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty pending the return of Post Q.M. Sergt. Ralph H. Bogle from Fort Morgan, Ala., after which Sergeant Bray will be sent to the general depot, Philadelphia, Pa., for temporary duty. (Feb. 27, War D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, C.G.

Capt. Edward Anderson, commissary, is relieved from detail in the Subsistence Department Feb. 28, vice Capt. R. B. Harper, 3d Cav., detailed in that department. (Feb. 26, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

First Lieut. Henry Beeuwkes, M.C., will repair to Washington, D.C., and report not later than March 10, 1912, to the commandant, the Army Medical School, for temporary duty, to act as instructor in the course on radiography at the school, and upon the completion will return to his proper station. (Feb. 23, War D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Major Robert B. Grubbs, M.C. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect upon the completion of his duty in London, England, is granted Major Weston P. Chamberlain, M.C. (Feb. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Morrison C. Stayer, M.C., will report in person to Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan, M.C., president of the examining board at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 26, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Department upon his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to the post specified for duty: First Lieut. William L. Dear, M.C., Fort Robinson, Neb.; 1st Lieut. Clarence A. Treuholts, M.C., the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Wright, M.C., Fort Adams, R.I.; 1st Lieut. Lee R. Dunbar, M.C., Fort Douglas, Utah; 1st Lieut. Addison D. Davis, M.C., Fort Riley, Kas. (Feb. 26, War D.)

Sick leave for six months is granted 1st Lieut. Owen C. Fisk, M.C. Upon the termination of this leave Lieutenant Fisk will report Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for further examination and report. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Lieut. Col. William Stephenson, M.C., will proceed from Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., to the following posts for the purpose of making an inspection of the medical department and the sanitary condition of the troops and stations, as follows: Key West Barracks, Fla., and the other posts in the Artillery District of Key West, Fort Dade, Fla., and the other posts in the Artillery District of Tampa; Fort Barrancas, Fla., and the other posts in the Artillery District of Pensacola; Fort Morgan, Ala., and the other posts in the Artillery District of Mobile Bay; Jackson Barracks, La., and the other posts in the Artillery District of New Orleans; Fort Crockett, Texas, and the other posts in the Artillery District of Galveston. (Feb. 27, E. Div.)

Col. Louis W. Crampton, M.C., now in Washington, will proceed to his home to await retirement. (Feb. 27, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Par. 4, S.O. 6, Jan. 8, 1912, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Francis M. Wells, M.R.C., is revoked. (Feb. 24, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Francis M. Wells, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 10, 1912.

The following officers of the M.R.C., on arrival at San Francisco will proceed to the posts specified: First Lieut. Elsworth Wiltchuck, M.R.C., Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; 1st Lieut. Henry F. Phillips, M.R.C., Fort Bliss, Texas; 1st Lieut. Robert Lemmon, M.R.C., Fort Hancock, N.J.; 1st Lieut. Oswald F. Henning, M.R.C., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 1st Lieut. William M. Archer, jr., M.R.C., Fort Riley, Kas. (Feb. 26, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Charles E. Treibly, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect Feb. 27, 1912. (Feb. 27, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Contract Dental Surg. John D. Millikin will proceed to his home for annulment of contract. (Feb. 26, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Lewis M. Harned, H.C., now at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., is relieved duty his previous station and assigned to casual detachment of Hospital Corps under treatment at that hospital. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Sergt. Francis Moore, H.C., now in Washington, D.C., having performed the duties assigned him, will return to his proper station. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Sergt. Harry R. Gray, H.C., General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., will be sent to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 26, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William E. Luse, H.C., will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Rasmus P. Nelson, H.C., who will be sent on first available transport to Manila, P.I., for duty. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Sergt. James D. Vann, H.C., Fort Brady, Mich., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (Feb. 27, War D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE R. SMITH, P.G.

Capt. La Roy S. Upton, paymaster, is relieved from detail in the Pay Department March 1, 1912, vice Capt. W. M. Goodale, 1st Inf., detailed. (Feb. 27, War D.)

Leave for two months and eight days, upon his relief from detail in the Pay Department, is granted Capt. LaRoy S. Upton, paymaster (Infantry). (Feb. 27, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Jarvis J. Bain, C.E., by the Chief of Engineers is extended two months. (Feb. 23, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Clarence H. Knight, C.E., is extended fifteen days. (Feb. 28, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Carr W. Waller, O.D., will proceed to Fort Ruger, Fort Armstrong, Fort Kamehameha, and Fort De Russy, and Schofield Barracks, H.T., for the purpose of conducting proof firings of mortars and their carriages, of inspecting seacoast armament and the work of mechanics engaged thereon, and of inspecting the field and service batteries of Batteries D, E and F, 1st Field Artillery, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. Captain Waller is authorized to return to his station by a steamer of a commercial line. (Feb. 23, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. Ira J. Alward, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 26, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

First Class Sergts. Thomas W. Wylie and James E. Hague, S.C., Seattle, Wash., will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Feb. 26, War D.)

Capt. Henry W. Stamford, S.C., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A., president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., at such time as he may designate for examination by the board. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Capt. Basil O. Lenoir, S.C., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for the purpose of making an inspection and survey of the U.S. Army transport Crook, with a view to determining the suitability of that transport for a cables ship. (Feb. 27, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

Capt. John W. Moore, 1st Cav., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, I.G., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination. (Feb. 26, War D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

First Sergt. George Magin, Troop D, 2d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 28, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. H. L. SCOTT.

Capt. Roy B. Harper, 3d Cav., detailed in the Subsistence Department, to take effect March 21, 1912, will proceed

about that date to Fort Riley, Kas., for temporary duty to take a course of instruction in the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, and upon the completion of the course will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Capt. Roy B. Harper, 3d Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Substistence Department, to take effect Feb. 20, 1912, vice Capt. Edward Anderson, commissary, who is relieved from detail in that department, to take effect Feb. 28, 1912. (Feb. 26, War D.)

By direction of the President, Par. 26, S.O. 22, Jan. 26, 1912, War D., relating to Capt. Roy B. Harper, 3d Cav., and Edward Anderson, commissary, is revoked. (Feb. 26, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Saddler George J. Witzel, Troop M, 5th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 27, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Major William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, about April 10, 1912, will proceed to Camp Yosemite for duty in connection with his detail as acting superintendent of the Yosemite National Park during the coming season. (Feb. 19, W. Div.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 39, Feb. 15, 1912, War D., as relieves Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, 7th Cav., from his present duties, to take effect Sept. 1, 1912, is amended so as to relieve Capt. Holbrook from his present duties, upon the completion of the course of instruction at the Ecole de l'Intendance, Paris, France, about Jan. 1, 1913. (Feb. 21, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

First Lieut. William H. Bell, 11th Cav., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia Cavalry, and will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1912, via Washington, D.C. (Feb. 27, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Lewis, 13th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department, Feb. 29, 1912, vice Lieut. Col. Charles W. Taylor, adjutant general, relieved, to take effect Feb. 28, 1912. Lieutenant Colonel Taylor will remain on his present duties until further orders. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Lewis, 13th Cav., detailed in the A.G. Department, to take effect Feb. 29, 1912, will proceed upon expiration of leave to St. Paul, Minn., for duty as adjutant general, Department of the Lakes. (Feb. 24, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Colonel Sibley, under date of Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, Jan. 13, prescribed a schedule of field training to Jan. 30, embracing the following: An advance illustrating use of advance, rear and flank guards; a camp with outpost; converting an outpost into a rear guard; a combined mounted and dismounted action; attack of a position; withdrawing from an unsuccessful attack; attack and defense of a river crossing; forcing a defile and passing through it; attack and defense of a convoy; annoying the flank of an infantry column while on the march; rallying broken cavalry under cover of artillery fire.

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major Alonzo Gray, Cavalry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department, to take effect Feb. 20, 1912, vice Major Joseph T. Dickman, I.G., relieved from detail in that department, Feb. 28, 1912. Major Gray will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as assistant in the office of the inspector general, Western Division. (Feb. 26, War D.)

CAVALRY, DETACHED.

The name of each of the officers hereinafter specified is removed from the list of detached officers, to take effect Feb. 24, 1912: Capt. Frank R. McCoy, Cav.; Capt. John D. Long, Cav.; 1st Lieut. Gordon Johnston, Cav. Captain McCoy is assigned to the 3d Cavalry, to take effect Feb. 25, 1912. Captain Long is assigned to the 12th Cavalry, to take effect Feb. 25, 1912. Lieutenant Johnston is assigned to the 7th Cavalry, to take effect Feb. 25, 1912. (Feb. 24, War D.)

The name of each of the officers hereinafter specified is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Feb. 25, 1912: Capt. Ewing E. Booth, 7th Cav.; Capt. John W. Craig, 12th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John K. Herr, 7th Cav. (Feb. 24, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. J. CONKLIN.

Col. Edward A. Millar is relieved from assignment to the 2d Field Artillery. (Feb. 28, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

First Lieut. Frederick M. Barrows, 4th Field Art., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of Field Artillery of Missouri Militia: St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., and Topeka, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

G.O. 3, FEB. 21, 1912, COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Capt. Lawrence C. Crawford, Coast Art. Corps, is announced as a graduate of the regular course, Coast Artillery School, 1911-12.

The name of 1st Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, and the name of 1st Lieut. Paul M. Goodrich, Infantry, is removed therefrom, to take effect Feb. 21, 1912. (Feb. 21, War D.)

So much of Par. 13, S.O. 39, Feb. 15, 1912, War D., as directs 2d Lieut. Stewart W. Stanley, C.A.C., to report at Fort Mott, N.J., for temporary duty not exceeding five days is amended so as to direct that officer to report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Meade, S.D., for temporary duty, ending at such time as will enable Lieutenant Stanley to complete the journey from that post to Fort Monroe, Va., not later than March 20, 1912, and then to proceed to that post as directed in the order cited. (Feb. 23, War D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Isaac N. Lewis, C.A.C., is extended six months. (Feb. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Edward L. Kelly, C.A.C., is relieved duty on staff of C.O., Artillery District of Charleston, Fort Moultrie, S.C., and is assigned to the 75th Company. He will join company to which assigned. (Feb. 24, 1912.)

The sick leave granted Col. William H. Coffin, C.A.C., is extended twenty days. (Feb. 20, E. Div.)

Each of the following second lieutenants, C.A.C., now assigned or attached to the company commander designated, is relieved from assignment and duty with that company and assigned to the company designated after his name, and will proceed not later than March 10, 1912, to join the company to which he is assigned. Each of the officers who is assigned to a company stationed in Hawaii Territory or the Philippines Division will proceed not later than March 10, 1912, to San Francisco, to sail on transport scheduled to leave San Francisco about April 5, 1912, and will join company to which assigned:

William B. Hardigg, 169th Co. to 25th Co.
Charles A. Schimelfenig, 168th Co. to 18th Co.
Charles R. Baxter, 166th Co. to 148th Co.
Gustav H. Franke, 118th Co. to 90th Co.
Hubert G. Stanton, 73d Co. to 167th Co.
Harold F. Nichols, 69th Co. to 159th Co.
Franklin Kemble, 58th Co. to 9th Co.
Herbert A. Dargue, 41st Co. to 138th Co.
John G. Borton, 35th Co. to 76th Co.
James B. Crawford, 6th Co. to 123d Co.
Robert W. Clark, jr., 169th Co. to 54th Co.
Robert L. Gray, 168th Co. to 3d Co.
John L. Homer, 166th Co. to 42d Co.
Robert C. Gildart, 118th Co. to 86th Co.
George D. Holland, 73d Co. to 5th Co.
Joseph W. McNeal, 69th Co. to 94th Co.
Max S. Murray, 58th Co. to 152d Co.
Douglas B. Netherwood, 35th Co. to 160th Co.
Arnold Heinrich, 6th Co. to 38th Co.
Roy T. Cunningham, 41st Co. to 99th Co.
Felix E. Gross, 168th Co. to 98th Co.
William T. Boyd, jr., 35th Co. to 15th Co.
Lawrence A. McLaughlin, 41st Co. to 111th Co.
George R. Meyer, 69th Co. to 24th Co.
Homer A. Bagz, 69th Co. to 144th Co.
Andrew L. Pendleton, jr., 73d Co. to 80th Co.
Lewis H. Brereton, 118th Co. to 17th Co.
Cherubusco Newton, jr., 6th Co. to 21st Co. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Capt. George L. Hicks, jr., C.A.C., Fort Washington, Md., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Feb. 27, E. Div.)

Master Gun. Hans H. Hellerman, C.A.C. (appointed Feb. 28, 1912, from private 83d Co., C.A.C.), now at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., is assigned to duty at that school. (Feb. 27, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNEGLE.

Leave for one month and twenty days, upon completion of his examination for promotion, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank C. Burnett, 1st Inf. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Capt. William M. Goodale, 1st Inf., is detailed for service to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department, March 2, 1912, vice Capt. LaRoy S. Upton, paymaster, relieved from detail in that department, to take effect March 1. Captain Goodale upon his relief from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for duty in that city. (Feb. 27, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

The name of 1st Lieut. John S. Upham, 3d Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Feb. 25, 1912, and the name of 1st Lieut. Philip H. Bagby is removed, to take effect Feb. 24, 1912. Lieutenant Bagby is assigned to the 6th Infantry, to take effect Feb. 25, 1912. (Feb. 24, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for one month, upon the completion of his duties in the office of the Chief of Staff, is granted Capt. Girard Sturtevant, 5th Inf. (Feb. 21, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FIEBIGER.

First Lieut. Sherburne Whipple, 6th Inf., is transferred to the 3d Infantry, to take effect Feb. 25, 1912. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander and will join company to which assigned. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Capt. Edgar T. Collins, 6th Inf., will proceed from Madison, Wis., to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of Wisconsin Militia: Reedsburg, Sparta, Viroqua, La Crosse, Tomah, Mauston, Portage, Beaver Dam, Ripon, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton and Manitowoc. (Feb. 12, C. Div.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Hunter Harris, 9th Inf., is extended nineteen days. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John Maguth, 9th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 27, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for one month, upon his promotion to the grade of first lieutenant, is granted 2d Lieut. Irving J. Palmer, 11th Inf. (Feb. 26, War D.)

Major Henry J. Hunt, 11th Inf., will be relieved from recruiting duty April 1, 1912, and will join his regiment. (Feb. 27, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Leave for three months, about April 1, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. William F. Hoey, jr., 12th Inf. (Feb. 20, W. Div.)

The Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. F and I, 12th Infantry, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., are assigned to duty with the School of Musketry at that post. (Feb. 12, W. Div.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Sergt. Major Alfred Mandelsohn, 14th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 28, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Second Lieut. Leighton W. Hazlehurst, jr., 17th Inf., is detailed for duty with the Signal Corps and will proceed to Augusta, Ga., and report in person to C.O., Signal Corps Aviation School, for duty. (Feb. 23, War D.)

Major Frederic D. Evans, 17th Inf., detailed in the A.G. Department, to take effect March 2, 1912, will proceed on that date, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to Omaha, Neb., for duty as adjutant general, Department of the Missouri. (Feb. 24, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Capt. Gideon H. Williams, 18th Inf., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of North Dakota Militia: Mandan, Dickinson, Bismarck, Jamestown, Valley City, Fargo, Lisbon, Wahpeton, Hillsboro, Grafton, Devils Lake, Minot and Williston. (Feb. 12, C. Div.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Major Richard C. Croxton, 20th Inf., now on leave, is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and enter upon recruiting duty at that place, relieving Major William Weigel, Inf., about April 1, 1912. (Feb. 24, War D.)

The name of Major Richard C. Croxton, 20th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, April 1, 1912. The name of Major William S. Graves, Inf., is removed therefrom, to take effect March 31, 1912. Major Graves is assigned to the 20th Infantry, to take effect April 1, 1912. (Feb. 24, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL.

Leave for four months, about March 15, 1912, provided his services can be spared at that time, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick B. Terrell, 22d Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Feb. 10, C. Div.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

The name of Major Charles H. Muir, 23d Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, April 1, 1912. The name of Major William Weigel, Infantry, is removed therefrom, March 31, 1912. Major Weigel is assigned to the 23d Infantry, to take effect April 1, 1912, and upon his relief from recruiting duty will join that regiment. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Major Charles H. Muir, 23d Inf., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of the Illinois Militia: Chicago, Rock Island, Champaign, Danville, Paris, Casey, Effingham, Newton, Olney, Mt. Vernon, Metropolis, Cairo, Vandalia, Greenville, Shelbyville, Sullivan, Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville, Quincy, Macomb, Canton, Peoria, Pekin, Delavan and Bloomington. (Feb. 15, C. Div.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Charles A. Thuis, 23d Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, and the name of 1st Lieut. Walter Krueger, Inf., is removed therefrom, to take effect Feb. 28. Lieutenant Krueger is assigned to the 3d Infantry Feb. 29. Upon his relief from duty at Fort Leavenworth, and the expiration of the leave heretofore granted him will join the station to which he may be assigned. (Feb. 28, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Sydney A. Cloman, 26th Inf., about March 15, 1912. (Feb. 27, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. R. CECIL.

Major Munroe McFarland, 29th Inf., will proceed, at the proper time, to the places indicated, in the order named, and make the annual inspection of Militia of Ohio, beginning March 4: Hamilton, Eaton, Dayton, Xenia, Springfield, Urbana, Piqua, Covington, Greenville, Sidney, Lima, Spencerville, St. Mary's, Van Wert, Paulding, Hicksville, Findlay, Sycamore, Kenton, Ada, Ottawa, Tiffin, Findlay, Toledo, Bryan, Defiance, Napoleon, Bellevue, Clyde, Fremont, Fostoria, Oak Harbor and Camp Perry. (Feb. 20, E. Div.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. MCCLURE.

Par. 6, S.O. 37, W. Div., Feb. 13, 1912, relieving 1st Lieut. Robert B. Parker, 30th Inf., from duty at Fort Mason, and directing him to proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty with the headquarters of his regiment, is revoked. (Feb. 16, W. Div.)

INFANTRY, DETACHED.

The name of 1st Lieut. Paul M. Goodrich, Infantry, is removed from the list of detached officers, Feb. 21, 1912, vice 1st Lieut. R. P. Glassburn, C.A.C., placed on the list of detached officers. (Feb. 21, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. P. H. Bagby is removed from the list of detached officers, Feb. 24, 1912, and he is assigned to the 6th Infantry and will join his company. (Feb. 24, War D.)

The name of Major William S. Graves, Infantry, is removed from the list of detached officers, and he is assigned to the 20th Infantry, April 1, vice Major R. C. Croxton, 20th Inf., placed on detached list. (Feb. 24, War D.)

The name of Major William Weigel, Infantry, is removed from the list of detached officers, March 31, 1912, and he is

assigned to the 23d Infantry, vice Major C. H. Muir, 23d Inf., placed on detached list. (Feb. 24, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. W. Krueger, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers from Feb. 28, 1912, and he is assigned to the 3d Infantry, vice 1st Lieut. C. A. Thuis, 23d Inf., placed on detached list. (Feb. 28, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Major Thomas G. Hanson, Infantry, unassigned, is relieved from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to take effect Aug. 15, 1912. (Feb. 28, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Harry Cohen, P.S., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 25, 1912. (Feb. 23, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Edward Bennett, P.S., is extended two months. (Feb. 26, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof after March 27, 1912, at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for the examination of persons to determine their fitness for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail: Major Robert W. Rose, 12th Inf.; Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter, C.A.C.; Capt. Frederick G. Knabenshue, 12th Inf.; Capt. Levy M. Hathaway, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Harry G. Ford, M.C. (Feb. 27, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Lorenzo P. Davison, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. (Feb. 23, War D.)

Capt. Emil J. Huebscher, retired, with his own consent is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Charlotte, N.C., and enter upon recruiting duty at that place about April 1, 1912, relieving Major Henry J. Hunt, 11th Inf., who will join his regiment. (Feb. 27, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

Capt. Harry H. Pattison is transferred from the 3d Cavalry to the 7th Cavalry, to take effect Feb. 25, 1912.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. William P. Kendall, M.C., president of the board at Fort Riley, at such time as they may be required, for examination for promotion: Second Lieutenants, Jonathan M. Wainwright, 1st Cav., and George W. DeArmond, 12th Cav. (Feb. 24, 1912.)

TEST OF MARCHING SHOES.

Capt. William J. Glasgow, 13th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas., and 1st Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to Major Edward L. Munson, M.C., president of the board of officers convened to consider reports on the test of marching shoes. (Feb. 15, C. Div.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

First Lieut. James W. Riley, Field Art., unassigned, is assigned to the 2d Field Artillery. (Feb. 28, War D.)

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Field Artillery arm are announced:

Lieut. Col. John Conklin, 6th Field Art., promoted to colonel, rank Feb. 8, 1912, assigned to 2d Field Artillery.

Major Peyton C. March, Field Art., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Feb. 8, 1912, assigned to 6th Field Artillery.

Capt. Albert J. Bowley, 2d Field Art., promoted to major, rank Feb. 9, 1912, assigned to 4th Field Artillery.

First Lieut. William F. Morrison, 2d Field Art., promoted to captain, rank Feb. 9, 1912, assigned to 2d Field Artillery.

Colonel Conklin will remain at his present station until such time as it may be necessary for him to proceed to Fort Sill, Okla. Upon the completion of this duty Colonel Conklin will join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Lieutenant Colonel March upon his relief from duty at headquarters, Department of the Missouri, by Major Frederic D. Evans, 17th Inf., will join the regiment to which he is assigned.

Captain Morrison will be assigned to a battery by his regimental commander. (Feb. 28, War D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Par. 25, S.O. 48, Feb. 27, 1912, War Dept., relating to Capt. Emil J. Huebscher, retired, and Major Henry J. Hunt, 11th Inf., is revoked. (Feb. 28, War D.)

ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:		Arrive		Arrive		Arrive		Lay	
Transport.	Leave S.F.	Honolulu about	Guam about	Manila about	Manila about	Manila about	Manila about	days at	S.F.
Sheridan	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 26	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	14	
Sherman	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	Mar. 3	Mar. 3	Mar. 3	12	
Thomas	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 1	Apr. 1	Apr. 1	Apr. 1	14	
Logan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 2	May 2	May 2	May 2	13	
Sherman	May 5	May 14	May 27	Jun. 2	Jun. 2	Jun. 2	Jun. 2	13	
Thomas	Jun. 5	Jun. 13	Jun. 26	Jul. 2	Jul. 2	Jul. 2	Jul. 2	13	

From Manila to San Francisco:		Arrive		Arrive		Arrive		days	
Transport.	Leave Manila	Honolulu about	Guam about	Manila about	Manila about	Manila about	Manila about	days at	S.F.
Thomas	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	22	
Logan	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 6	Mar. 14	Mar. 14	Mar. 14	Mar. 14	24	
Sherman	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 4	Apr. 12	Apr. 12	Apr. 12	Apr. 12	22	
Thomas	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	May 13	May 13	May 13	23	
Logan	May 15	May 20	Jun. 4	Jun. 12	Jun. 12	Jun. 12	Jun. 12	23	
Sherman	Jun. 15	Jun. 20	Jul. 5	Jul. 13	Jul. 13	Jul. 13	Jul. 13	23	

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

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FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 19, 1912.

One of the most enjoyable events of the season was the reception given Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 14, by Mrs. Donald W. Strong to meet Mrs. R. D. Potts, Mrs. A. C. Ducat and Mrs. Girard McEntee, jr. About one hundred guests called. Mrs. M. J. Lenihan poured tea and Mrs. John F. Morrison served ices. Others assisting Mrs. Strong were Mesdames E. K. Massee, John J. Toffey, jr., P. T. Hayne, jr., S. C. Leasure and G. V. Strong.

Miss Dora O'Keefe and Miss Josephine O'Keefe were guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Gilbreth for the masque ball Friday night, and Capt. and Mrs. E. K. Massee entertained Mr. and Mrs. William Helmers, of Kansas City. Capt. Edward C. Carey, of Vancouver Barracks, guest for several days of his sister, Mrs. M. L. Walker, and Major Walker, left Tuesday for San Francisco, en route to Honolulu. Lieut. J. R. D. Matheson will sail April 5 for Honolulu. Capt. I. J. Carr, 7th Inf., has returned from leave. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. C. Ducat have arrived from Fort Douglas. Colonel Ducat will be on duty here as president of the Infantry examining board and they are now staying at the National Hotel.

Miss Bessie Taylor, guest of Miss Lottie and Miss Lydia Fuller, has returned to her home in St. Paul. Mrs. James W. Furlow, after visiting relatives in Americus, Ga., has returned to the post. Mrs. Wilson M. McClaughey, who has been ill at her home at the Federal Prison, is improving. Mrs. J. D. Langdon entertained with a delightful party Friday afternoon. Bridge was played from six tables, and prizes were given to Mrs. M. L. Walker, Mrs. F. A. Gowan, Mrs. J. E. Bell, Mrs. H. R. Smalley and Mrs. W. A. Kent.

Mrs. J. F. Morrison was hostess at bridge Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. William Newkirk Gates, of Indianapolis, Ind. Mrs. W. O. Smith, Mrs. R. H. Beebe and Mrs. Shaw were awarded the prizes. A tea followed, at which Mrs. Morrison had the assistance of Mrs. T. G. Hanson and Mrs. Thayer. Mrs. Willis Uline and daughter, Cynthia, guests for two months of Mrs. Uline's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, sr., left Tuesday for Denver to join Major Uline. Mrs. Murphy, wife of the late Capt. John C. Murphy, 8th U.S. Inf., and guest for two weeks of her sister, Mrs. Richard Sprague, and Mr. Sprague, has left for San Francisco, Cal., to remain during the summer. Miss Browne Norman and Miss Gertie Norman will attend the Mardi Gras in New Orleans as guests of their aunt, Mrs. Edward Davenport, and Mr. Davenport, of Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. W. C. Caples entertained Sunday over one hundred guests with a supper party. Assisting were Mrs. E. L. Munson, Mrs. C. R. Day, Mrs. E. D. Peek, Mrs. William Bisham, Miss Bessie Griffin, Miss Eleanor Lenihan, Miss Maude Van Dyke and Miss Shug Reaume. Lieut. E. R. Andrews is the guest of friends in Macon, Mo.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Beebe are entertaining Miss Jean Mead, of Kansas City. Among those from the garrison who attended the bachelorette ball given in the city Thursday night at Turner's Hall were Major and Mrs. E. L. Munson, Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Caples, Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Day, Capt. and Mrs. George Estes, Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Teitzelman, Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Lloyd, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Toffey, jr., Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Taylor, Capt. T. M. Anderson, Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Peek, Lieut. and Mrs. Burt W. Phillips, Capt. John C. Beaumont, Capt. I. J. Carr, Capt. J. Robertson, Lieutenants Wadsworth, Emerson, Swift, Taussig, Stanley, Wood, Foster, Murphy, Lee, Godfrey and McGrew.

Col. and Mrs. H. O. Perley left Monday for a six weeks' stay at Hot Springs, Ark. Mrs. Paul T. Hayne, jr., was hostess at a delightful tea Monday. Bon-bons and ices were served by Mrs. J. J. Toffey, jr., while Mrs. M. L. Walker poured coffee. Mrs. Hayne had the assistance of Mrs. A. G. Lott, Mrs. M. C. Smith, Mrs. R. H. McMasters and Mrs. D. W. Strong.

Miss Maude Van Dyke entertained with a Valentine party at the home of her uncle, Col. H. O. Perley, for the visiting young ladies of the post. Miss Margaret Strawn, of Kansas City, is the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Caples. Capt. and Mrs. M. L. Walker entertained with a dinner Friday. Major Joseph Frazier, 14th Inf., was the guest of friends here during the week.

Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Moses entertained Saturday evening with bridge. Mrs. J. B. Gowen entertained Feb. 14 with a birthday party for her little daughter, Dorothy, who was four years old. Games were indulged in by the little guests and a tea was served at four o'clock. Ices and bon-bons were suggestive of St. Valentine Day, and red satin boxes, heart shaped, were filled with candies. The guests included Mildred Gowen, Alta Carson, Eugene Roberts, Marian Hannah, Carolin Sills, Corinne Stephens, Richard Stephens.

Mrs. Kautz, wife of the late General Kautz, and Mrs. G. Nickerson, mother of Mrs. T. G. Carson, were honor guests at a delightful bridge party given Saturday evening by Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Gowen. A delicious buffet supper was served at eleven o'clock. Prizes were given to Mrs. J. G. Hannah, Mrs. Hugh Drum, Capt. R. H. McMasters and Capt. J. E. Stephens. The guests were Major and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan, Capt. and Mrs. R. H. McMasters, Capt. J. E. Stephens, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Huguet, Dr. and Mrs. Cyrus D. Lloyd, Mrs. Effie H. Van Tuij, Capt. and Mrs. T. G. Carson, Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Hannah, Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Drum, Capt. and Mrs. Leonard, Major W. H. Hay, Capt. John Robertson.

Mrs. Paul T. Hayne, jr., was the complimented guest at a reception given in the city Thursday by Mrs. William Todd and Mrs. Henry Aller at the home of Mrs. Todd. The reception was one of the most beautiful of the winter season, and was enjoyed by over three hundred people. Mrs. Charles W. Barth, of Manila, poured coffee, and a number of ladies from the post attended, among them Mrs. William Wallace, Mrs. Henry Keller, Mrs. Ernest D. Peek, and Mrs. John C. Murphy, Mrs. F. D. Webster, of Manila, P.I., and Mrs. Xavier Blauvelt.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Littlefield, of Kansas City, Mo., left Thursday for New Orleans to attend the Mardi Gras; from there they will go to Palm Beach and Miami. Major L. S. Lyon, Inspector General from Washington, is a guest at the Officers' Club. Mrs. G. Souldard Turner was hostess at a party Feb. 14 for her little daughter, Mary Jane, and nephew, Master John Turner, jr., of St. Louis. Twenty-two guests enjoyed the St. Valentine festivities. Music and games were enjoyed and a postman called during the afternoon with a valentine for each guest.

Mrs. William Albert Kent entertained with bridge Wednesday, when prizes were given to Mrs. J. G. Hannah, Mrs. A. W. Faulkner, Mrs. F. B. Watson and Mrs. S. W. Noyes. A tea followed the games, at which over one hundred guests called. Mrs. J. E. Bell and Mrs. H. B. Black were honor guests and received with Mrs. Kent. Mrs. S. W. Noyes served salad and Mrs. J. B. Gowen poured tea. Others assisting were Mrs. M. C. Smith, Mrs. A. W. Faulkner and Mrs. F. B. Watson. Miss Mary Duke, of Independence, Mo., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Moncrief. Mrs. Frank Bingley Watson and Mrs. Claude S. Fries entertained Friday, Feb. 9, at the home of Mrs. Watson, in compliment to Mrs. Kautz, of Washington, who is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Read.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 26, 1912.

Mrs. J. F. Clapham was hostess at a luncheon Feb. 17 for Miss Eleanor Lenihan, Miss Strawn, of Kansas City, Miss Smith, of San Antonio, Miss Helena Baker, of Atlantic City, and Miss Lottie Fuller. Col. and Mrs. W. P. Evans, who have been living in the city for several months, will leave the last of the week for New York.

Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Lloyd entertained Saturday evening with a cotillion at Pope Hall for Miss Helena Baker, of Atlantic City, guest of her sister, Mrs. C. R. Lloyd, and Captain Lloyd. Thirty couples attended this most enjoyable affair.

Master Howard Gilbreth entertained Feb. 22 with a George Washington party. Games were enjoyed and a course tea was served. The center of the table held a large cherry tree; hutchets filled with candy were given as favors, and the little guests were Robert Gibbs, James Bell, Roger Bates, Tom Hannah, Keefe O'Keefe, Lawrence Halstead, William Taylor, Arthur Hadsell and Willis Kilburn. Mrs. Gilbreth had the assistance of Miss Dora O'Keefe and Miss Brownie Norman. Lieut. E. F. Rice is the guest of Capt. A. C. Voris. Miss Helena Wood, guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Taylor, has left for her home in Helena, Mont. Mrs. George Van Orden entertained Feb. 15 with a one o'clock luncheon for Mrs. J. B. Gowen, Mrs. J. W. Furlong, Mrs. Lawrence Halstead and

Mrs. W. H. McCormack. Mrs. G. Nickerson, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. T. G. Carson, and Captain Carson, has returned to her home in Lander, Wyo.

Mrs. William N. Gates, of Indianapolis, house guest of Mrs. Hugh Drum, was guest of honor at a dinner given Monday in Kansas City by Mrs. William N. Marsh. Lieut. S. C. Godfrey is the guest of friends in Bloomington, Ill. Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Gilbreth entertained with a musicale Tuesday afternoon for Miss Brownie and Miss Gertie Norman. A delightful program was enjoyed and buffet supper was served. The guests included Mrs. Traber Norman, Mrs. Jennie Hall, Mrs. Iselin Howard, Miss Evelyn McCune, Miss Bessie Griffin, Miss Dora O'Keefe, Miss Josephine O'Keefe, Capt. John C. Robertson, Lieut. E. S. Hand, Lieut. A. G. Thomason, Lieut. H. G. Smith, Lieutenant Gammon, Lieut. B. F. Miller, Lieut. L. T. Gerow and Dr. Hugh Voorhees.

The masque ball given Feb. 16 by the officers and ladies of the post at Pope Hall was a beautiful and enjoyable affair. The guests were welcomed by Mrs. Ramsey D. Potts, wife of General Potts, Col. Ezra B. Fuller, Mrs. Fuller, Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Watson. Many beautiful costumes were noticed, and a large number of out of town guests attended.

Col. and Mrs. Daniel Corman have gone to Rochester, N.Y., for an indefinite stay with relatives. Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Caples left Friday for the East, Captain Caples going to Washington, D.C., where he will be joined later by Mrs. Caples, who, with her children, will visit first in Atlantic City. Mrs. T. G. Carson entertained with a charming tea Feb. 22 in compliment to her mother, Mrs. G. Nickerson, of Lander, Wyo. The guests were received by Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Kautz, wife of the late General Kautz, Mrs. Nickerson and Mrs. J. G. Hannah. Tea was poured by Mrs. A. C. Read and ice was served by Mrs. J. L. Nance. Others assisting were Mrs. J. B. Gowen, Mrs. Evelyn McCune, Miss Helena Baker, of Atlantic City, and Mrs. F. B. Watson.

Miss Brownie Norman and Miss Gertie Norman entertained Saturday night with a delightful bridge party and musical-tee for Capt. and Mesdames Van Orden, Beaumont, Gilbreth, Capt. John Robertson, Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Lloyd, Mesdames Howard and Van Tuij, Lieutenants Miller, Gerow, Smith, Thomason, Dr. Hugh Voorhees, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davenport, of Kansas City, Miss Florence Catlin and Miss Elvise Catlin. Mrs. William Burt was hostess at a tea Tuesday in compliment to Mrs. Arthur C. Ducat and Mrs. J. Daniel Webster. A large number of guests called. Assisting were Mesdames Hugh A. Drum, W. H. McCormack, John F. Morrison, F. S. Bowen and Miss Shug Reaume.

Capt. and Mrs. Ernest D. Peek are guests for a month of Mrs. Peek's sister, Mrs. Mary Dreschel, in the city, during the absence of their mother, Mrs. Ryan, who is the guest of relatives in the East. Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lange have returned from an extended visit with their daughter, Mrs. Milo C. Corey, and Mr. Corey in Detroit, Mich. Gen. Ramsey D. Potts, commander of the Central Division, who has been visiting Mrs. Potts and his son, Lieut. John Potts, left Sunday for a tour of inspection of all the posts in the division along the border.

Lieut. S. C. Leasure, 7th Inf., will leave about May 1 for a two months' trip abroad. Lieut. S. C. Godfrey will leave for an indefinite stay in Washington, D.C. Lieut. Eben Swift, jr., conducted the second in a series of musical riding teas at the riding hall Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Lenihan and a number of the young ladies served tea.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Feb. 24, 1912.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 11, Captain Lockwood entertained at a large dinner at the Denver Athletic Club in honor of Col. and Mrs. Van Deussen. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Frissell, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord, Miss Robertson and Lieutenant Mort gave Mrs. Sterrett a surprise party at Capt. and Mrs. Frissell's in honor of her birthday. Monday afternoon the first regular meeting of the Ladies' Bridge Club was held at Mrs. Baker's. Mrs. Gaylord won a handsome tea cloth. Those present were Mesdames Sterrett, Brewer, Prather, Stevens, Cole, Schoeffel, Frissell, Van Deussen, Wheatley, Gaylord and Miss Robertson.

Arrangements for a series of hops for the winter are in the hands of Captain Frissell, Lieutenants Sterrett, Mort and Blyth, hop committee, and the last Saturday of each month is designated as hop night. On Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley entertained at a very prettily appointed Valentine dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Prather, Miss Robertson, Lieutenants Brewer, Mort and Blyth. Miss Peete, of Denver, entertained at a Valentine party on Wednesday in honor of the Misses Van Deussen, who each received a hand painted plate. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Stayton, Lieut. and Mrs. Deans, Miss King, of Denver, and Lieutenant Blyth. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Brewer were dinner hosts for Col. and Mrs. Van Deussen, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, of Denver, and Lieutenant Mort. Mrs. Prather and Mrs. Stayton. Sunday afternoon Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel had as dinner guests Dr. and Mrs. Ellis, of Denver, and Mrs. Cornish, of Elmira, N.Y. On Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord gave a charming dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett, Miss Robertson, Lieutenant Mort and Mr. Harris Appel, of Denver.

Capt. and Mrs. Cole entertained at a Washington's Birthday dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Prather, Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett and Dr. and Mrs. Ingraham, of Denver. Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Butler were hosts at a dinner, preceded by a guessing contest, for which the winner, Mrs. Deans, received a large bottle of Maraschino cherries. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Frissell, Capt. and Mrs. Stayton, Lieut. and Mrs. Deans and Lieutenant Mort. On Washington's Birthday Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley were dinner hosts for Capt. and Mrs. Frissell, Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett, Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord, Miss Robertson and Mr. Harris Appel, of Denver. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel and Lieutenant Mort were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Snyder, of New York, at the Shirley Hotel in Denver.

Capt. and Mrs. Frissell were hosts at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Nelson and Lieut. and Mrs. Sterling, from Denver, and Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel and Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens. Saturday evening our first monthly hop was held at the Officers' Club. Punch, sandwiches and coffee were served. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett, Miss King, of Denver, Lieutenant Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, of Denver, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Lieutenant Mort, Captain Schoeffel, Capt. and Mrs. Frissell, Colonel Van Deussen, Lieutenant Blyth, Major Lyons, Lieut. and Mrs. Deans, Capt. and Mrs. Butler and Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes were dinner guests at Lieutenant Brewer's preceding hop, and Miss King and Lieutenant Mort at Lieut. and Mrs. Sterrett's.

Mrs. Van Deussen and Mr. Ripley left Thursday for a short visit to San Francisco and vicinity. Miss Schoeffel, of Rochester, and Miss Marion Schoeffel, of Scranton, Pa., daughter of Major F. H. Schoeffel, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. John B. Schoeffel.

Saturday evening the Fort Logan basketball team beat the freshmen of the University of Colorado 34 to 28. The post and surrounding country present a most beautiful appearance just now owing to a three days' blizzard which has covered the ground with at least four feet of snow.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 24, 1912.

A most delightful affair, notable as the first evening event since the coming of the new regiment, was the informal hop of Friday evening. The cozy little hoproom was newly curtained and hung with numerous flags and guidons, a handsome flag serving as a canopy where Mrs. Irons and Mrs. W. B. Burnham received the guests. The invitations, extended mainly by telephone, brought together a most congenial gathering. The hop committee were Captain Graham, Captain Shipp and Lieutenant Wise. A number of delightful dinners and suppers preceded and followed the dance. At the quarters of the commanding officer an informal reception was held last Wednesday in celebration of the birthday of Colonel Irons, which was arranged as a surprise by Mrs. Irons and the members of the garrison. The Colonel returned to his home to find all the officers and ladies assembled to welcome him, the band playing a military march. The Colonel was presented with fifty-five American Beauties in token of the number of his years. Mrs. Irons was assisted by Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Johnson and Miss Cartwright. Mrs. Philip G.

Wrightson was hostess on Thursday at a beautifully appointed bridge tea, to meet Madame Wrightson, mother of Lieutenant Wrightson, who will make her home here. Prizes were won by Mrs. Gullion and Mrs. Frank B. Jones. At the tea which followed Mrs. Bingham and Mrs. Bailey poured, while Mrs. Ditto assisted. The guests from town were Mrs. W. P. Kiser, Mrs. W. D. Foster and Miss Annie Adams.

Capt. and Mrs. Frederic G. Kellond are new arrivals and are settled in No. 8, officers' row. Captain Kellond has recently been transferred by promotion from the 19th to the 20th Infantry. Mrs. James A. Irons has been the guest of honor at a series of delightful afternoon teas given by Mrs. Adolph Baer, a former friend of Mrs. Irons when she lived at Fort Logan. A number of well known Salt Lake women were invited.

The non-commissioned officers have formed a social organization and will give a series of dances during the winter, the next one to be next Wednesday evening.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 21, 1912.

Mrs. McKinley entertained on Sunday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder and Miss Mildred March. Col. and Mrs. Hoyle entertained with a dinner Sunday for Mrs. Dudley and Lieutenant Finch, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Miss Katherine Jones and Major Guignard and Lieutenant Bradley. Capt. Norton E. Wood and his mother gave a delightful musicale Sunday evening to about twenty-five. Chaplain Dickson gave his first service Sunday evening, which was well attended. He has a string orchestra accompanying the organ, and familiar hymns and patriotic airs were sung by the entire congregation. Lieut. Robert C. Rodgers, son of Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, is a guest for a few days of Col. James Lockett's family, en route to join his regiment, the 4th Cavalry, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Lieutenant Rodgers has been under treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital for nearly a year.

Mrs. James Lockett entertained the Auction Bridge Club on Tuesday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Hoyle, Glasgow and Lockett. Tuesday evening the skating rink in the Cavalry gymnasium was crowded, and several suppers after the skating were given. Miss Michie gave a Welsh rabbit supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Merchant, and Miss Stryker, Lieutenants James, Robinson, Beard, Bradley and West.

Capt. and Mrs. Browning gave a beautiful birthday entertainment in honor of Mrs. Browning's visitor, Miss Katherine Jones. The supper table was elaborately decorated with pink flowers and ribbons. A large Jack Horner pie was a feature and pronounced a number of attractive presents with suitable verses enclosed. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Hill, and the Misses Hoyle, Hetherington, March, CLOPTON, and Miss Fanny Lockett, Lieutenants Sands, Moose, Perkins, Amory, Riggs, Finch and Rumbough.

Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle gave a Valentine dinner for Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Miss Fanny Hoyle and Lieutenant Nance. Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder gave a candy pull and a number of games were enjoyed.

Captains Scott, Boiseau and Frankenberg left Tuesday for a course at the School of Fire; also five sergeants and corporals of the 6th Field Artillery, among them the very versatile and accomplished Sergt. Steven Flaherty of Battery E, who will be greatly missed by the entire regiment.

Lieut. Follett Bradley, a graduate of the Naval Academy in 1910, recently appointed second lieutenant, 6th Field Artillery, has joined for duty. Col. Thomas J. Lewis, 13th Cav., is unable to take advantage of his two months' leave granted him because of recent orders from the War Department limiting the absence of officers and enlisted men to twelve hours pass. Lieutenant Hall, of the Field Artillery, finds himself hung up in the same manner in his two months' leave. Major William S. Guignard, recently promoted from the 2d Field Artillery to the 6th Field Artillery, has reported. He is a fine horseman, a graduate of the French school at Saumur. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Glasgow gave a most delightful bridge party. Prizes were won by Mesdames Merchant, Lockridge, Bull, Turner and Raser. Plates were the prizes. On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow entertained at bridge, the being the second card party given by them that day. The prizes, cups and saucers, were won by Colonel Hoyle, Mrs. Schaeffer, Dr. Kefauver, Mrs. Lockridge and Mrs. Millar. A bowling party was given Thursday evening by Capt. and Mrs. CLOPTON. All of the young ladies on the post were invited and a number of the Cavalry bachelors. Miss CLOPTON won the ladies' first prize by a score of 101 points; Miss Hoyle was a close second with 99 points. Major Coffin, Med. Corps, won gentleman's first prize; Lieutenant West made three points less than Major Coffin. Valentines were brought by the guests and dropped in a mail box placed there for the purpose. Just before supper Captain CLOPTON opened and distributed the mail.

Lieut. Gordon Johnston, instructor in the Mounted Service School, is raffling his celebrated jumping horse "Ottawa." This horse won first prize at the London Horse Show in 1910. Lieut. Curtis H. Nance, 6th Field Art., is instructing the officers and soldiers of his regiment in a new system of swimming, developed by Professor Naismith, of the University of Kansas, which is believed to be the quickest method known. Some men can be taught to swim in from twenty to thirty minutes. The natural or "crawling" stroke is the feature of this method.

Lieut. I. S. Martin, M.S. School, is out of the hospital and will soon be able to return to duty. Col. and Mrs. Sands gave a delightful dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Casals, Mrs. Dudley, Major Guignard, Capt. and Mrs. Cootes and Lieut. and Mrs. Stryker. Capt. and Mrs. Eastman also entertained Wednesday evening in honor of some of the medical officers and their wives. Those present were Lieutenants Kefauver, Burnside and Griffin. Friday Col. and Mrs. Millar entertained at dinner General Schuyler and his sister, Mrs. Schaeffer, Col. and Mrs. Hoyle and Capt. and Mrs. Casals. On Friday Mrs. Hensley gave a tea for her guest, Miss Urons, of Boston. Mrs. Patten gave a bridge party of six tables Saturday afternoon. First prize was won by Mrs. McKenny, and consolation by Mrs. Robinson. Mrs. Lewis has returned home with her children after an absence of two months. She visited her family in Texas, and later visited her sister in Fort Leavenworth.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Feb. 26, 1912.

The Card Club held its last meeting with Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, when Lieutenant Cunningham won a year's magazine subscription. On Feb. 14 Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Gallogly played auction bridge at Mrs. Hicks's while the officers' team bowled with and defeated the 17th Company team. The officers' team now ties the 17th for first place in the league. Dr. Jackson has been away for several days to New York and Philadelphia. During the regular weekly bowling on the night of Feb. 16 Mrs. Matson entertained two tables of bridge. Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Cunningham won the dainty prizes. The officers came in for refreshments.

An epidemic of tonsillitis and gripe has lately swept the post, numbering among the victims Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson and Dr. Jackson.

Saturday evening, Feb. 17, Lieut. and Mrs. Gallogly entertained at auction bridge for Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Capt. and Mrs. Matson and Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham. The prize, a silver beer opener, was won by Mrs. Hicks.

The Swartwout made a special trip Tuesday night to take up to the Army and Navy reception at the White House Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Capt. and Mrs. Matson, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Gallogly, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam, Mrs. Jackson, Lieutenants Thompson and Brown and Dr. Carr. Col. and Mrs. H. C. Davis and Lieutenant Davis were guests of Major and Mrs. Berry in Washington from Tuesday until Thursday.

On Feb. 28 Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Gallogly, Mrs. Shippam and Mrs. Cunningham played auction bridge at Mrs. Hicks's. Lieutenants Gallogly, Cunningham, Shippam and Davis and Dr. Carr coming in for the chafing-dish supper. Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Wilson and children, of Washington, were down to spend Washington's Birthday with Capt. and Mrs. Wilson. The weather has moderated a great deal and the river now is nearly free of ice, but we still have only one boat to town a day, except for special occasions.

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For particulars, address M. DOWD, Principal, 1526 Girard St.Preliminary reports of the progress of work at the
Artillery School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, show
that some excellent work is being done by the class of
21 captains who took up their course there on Feb. 15.
The course of company officers will extend until May
while the field officers' class will report at the school on
April 15 and complete its course on May 15. Thirty
Field Artillery officers from the Militia will report at
the school on May 15 and take a course which will extend
to June 15. This class will be selected from the officers
who attended the school at Fort Riley last year. In
problems of adjustment of fire, wooden guns are being
used to represent the batteries of Field Artillery, old
kerosene cans and cracker boxes infantry, and screens
attached to wooden sleds for cavalry. The student offi-
cers recognize these targets as the enemy and direct
their fire of the batteries under their command accord-
ingly. A new apparatus for simulated fire is in use by
which the place where a hypothetical shot would have
landed is indicated by the firing of a pistol which re-
sembles the explosion of a projectile. The entire work
at the school is being brought up as near as possible to
actual war conditions without firing at a real enemy.The revised Small Arm Firing Manual will not be
used at this year's target practice. So many radical
changes are proposed by the board which had the revision
in charge that the War Department will not be able to
give them sufficient consideration and publish the manual
in time to get it to the Service for the target practice.
The officers of the Department who have examined the
report are favorably impressed with its character and
are convinced that it contains many meritorious sugges-
tions.The Utah's final acceptance trial which took place off
Boston March 1 was combined with its engineering com-
petition for this year. This is the first time that such
an arrangement has been made, but in the future when
possible new ships will be given an opportunity to make
both records on one run. It will result in quite a saving
in fuel and the acceptance test will be as good a time as
any other for the holding of the engineering competition.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1912.

WHO COMMANDS THE ARMY?Some of the older officers of the Army may recall the
lively discussion carried on by the late Gen. James B.
Fry and Gen. William M. Wherry of the Army in the
columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and the Field
Glass, a monthly publication no longer in existence, as
to who commands the Army of the United States. The
contention of General Fry was that under the Constitu-
tion no one can command the Army except the Presi-
dent and that it is impossible for him to transfer his
authority, as the Constitution says not that he may be
but that he "shall be commander-in-chief of the Army
and Navy." It is well established, however, that the
Secretary of War, speaking in the name of the President,
has the authority of the President in matters pertaining
to the Army. To assume, however, that the President
can have more than one alter ego is to introduce con-
fusion into our military councils. It is a recognition of
this fact that may serve to explain the jealousy with
which the heads of the various staff bureaus in the War
Department view whatever they regard as in any meas-
ure an encroachment upon the independent authority
they claim under the President or Secretary of War,
subject to the requirements of statute law. If we have a
Secretary of War who understands himself sufficiently
well to be willing to assume responsibility we can escape
friction in the administration of military affairs, but not
otherwise.We obviously have such a Secretary now in office and
of him one of his predecessors said, in referring to the
Ainsworth episode: "General Ainsworth made the mis-
take of his life when he butted up against 'Harry' Stim-
son." Now that General Ainsworth is out of the way
the Secretary proposes to introduce harmony into his
military family and he has shown a wise appreciation
of the situation by making it thoroughly understood by
the Bureau chiefs that his ears are always open to their
suggestions and that they require no intermediary in
approaching him. Although it is not intended to make
any change in the method of administration provided
for by G.O. No. 68 of May 28, 1911, it is to be hoped
that informal conferences between the Secretary and
the Bureau chiefs will promote mutual understanding
and facilitate the co-ordinate action which is needed to
secure the greatest efficiency.The difficulty with General Ainsworth recalls the
long and acrimonious controversy over the question of
rank and precedence that for years disturbed our Army
and was initiated by Gen. Winfield Scott, in 1821. Scott
by virtue of an earlier commission with the brevet rank
of major general claimed precedence over Gaines, who
held a commission of brigadier general of the same date.
So much ill-feeling was caused by this dispute that Scott
challenged Gaines, though they never fought. After the
controversy had continued for four years a board of
officers was convened in February, 1825, to settle the
matter, but it declined to give an opinion upon the
point immediately at issue, the supposition being that
the board was divided equally, and its members were un-
willing to show a preference between the two disputants.When Macomb was appointed as major general over
their heads and a general order was issued requiring all
officers and soldiers of the Army to obey and respect him
as such, Scott threatened open disobedience, and
wrote to President Adams demanding that Macomb be
arrested and tried by court-martial for having assumed
command over him, his superior officer; or that in de-
fault of this he be himself tried for the same offense,
thus determining the question in dispute. Both re-
quests were refused and Scott was ordered to repair to
his post on the expiration of his furlough.After the President had been bombarded for years
with long letters and printed pamphlets issued by Scott
he grew impatient and told the General that if he did
not obey orders and keep quiet he would be dismissed
from the Army. Scott then sent in his resignation, but
thought better of it and withdrew it. Mr. Adams, in his
diary, says of Scott, under date of Jan. 28, 1834: "He
had set himself in defiance of the Executive authority,
and I should have been under the necessity of dismiss-
ing him from the Army, highly as I esteemed his ser-
vices, if I had not myself been dismissed from my own
office. General Scott gave up the point under my suc-
cessor, and since then has treated me with great
courtesy."The case of General Ainsworth was much easier to
deal with than that of General Scott, a soldier tried and
true who was held in high regard by the President and
the Secretary of War. There was also some color of
justice in his claim as the question of brevet rank was
considered at that time.

MONITOR-MERRIMAC ANNIVERSARY.

If any one were disposed to dwell with gloomy approval upon the philosopher's lament over the "ingratitude of republics," he could find no better time than the fiftieth anniversary of the victory of John Ericsson's Monitor over the Merrimac, which will arrive with March 9, the day, just half a century ago, when the "Yankee cheese-box" saved the North from all fear of a naval attack from the South and revolutionized the navies of the world. For more than the period that has elapsed since then, Ericsson's claim against the United States Government for many thousand dollars has been unpaid. This claim arose from the building of the U.S.S. Princeton in 1843. This vessel was in reality Ericsson's first monitor, giving warning on both sides of the Atlantic of the changes in naval architecture that were to ensue. When the Princeton was launched the war between armor and projectiles began. Heretofore the means of propulsion by steam had been by machinery entirely above water, and exposed to an enemy's fire; the screw made it possible to do away with this great drawback, removing the working-beam and paddle; compact engines in the hull giving motion to a propeller protected by the element in which it acted.

For his work in connection with the building of the Princeton, not including inventions for which he could have charged a patent fee, the Naval Committee of the House unanimously reported a bill to pay Ericsson \$15,080, but it was defeated by a narrow majority. In 1856 the Senate of the United States ordered Ericsson's papers to be referred to the newly established Court of Claims. The Court united in a decision, granting the great Swedish inventor \$13,930. This was exactly the amount of Ericsson's bill against the Government, less the \$1,150 he had received. Ten days after the judgment the Senate Committee reported a bill providing for the payment of this net sum. There the matter has rested from that time to this. Congress has for over half a century neglected to appropriate the money and the bill for Ericsson's relief, like so many other meritorious measures, after running the usual course, disappeared in the sandy wastes of legislative talk.

The failure of the Government to meet this obligation was a source of more distress to the inventor than can readily be imagined. His great mind, occupied with plans and ideas destined to change the whole scheme of naval warfare, was frequently distracted by efforts to collect this "claim." His spirit, accustomed to expend its energies on far-reaching and world-moving projects, was fretted and irritated by attempts to obtain his own. Time which he would willingly have given to the betterment of mankind and to the aiding of progress he was forced to consume in endeavors to obtain his rights and to prevent the hard work he had devoted to the construction of the Princeton going for naught. Another less noble mind would have become embittered against the country which treated him so shabbily and in her crucial hour, the moment when her fortunes hung in the balance as they did on that fateful day in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862, might have been tempted to withhold the influence which his genius could contribute to save the nation and the cause of republican government. Perhaps it needed just such an incident as this to bring into strong relief the "great outlines of strenuous truth" in this immortal Scandinavian whom neither the nigardliness of a people nor the animosity of false friends could turn aside from his purpose of giving of his best to the great Republic whose political principles of justice and liberty had caught and enchained his love and affection.

Suggestions have come to us for the celebration of this anniversary of the Monitor-Merrimac fight as a fitting tribute to Ericsson. One gentleman of Swedish descent, whose work has led him into close connection with the Navy of late years, writes us in a tone of regret that the Navy Department has so far indicated no desire to honor in any way the memory of the Monitor's designer. He believes that as the U.S.S. Utah is in Boston, the Florida in New York, and other craft can be gathered, a sufficient fleet could be assembled at New York to fire a salute to celebrate the departure on March 8, 1862, of the plucky little mother of all battleships on her perilous and ever memorable voyage to Hampton Roads. In Chicago a great banquet is to be held to commemorate the anniversary, and President Taft is expected to be present. A painting of the historic battle, executed by Henry Reuterdahl, will be presented on that day to the National Museum, together with a portrait of Captain Ericsson. The anniversary will be celebrated elsewhere in other ways, but in all these ceremonies efforts will be made only to do honor to Ericsson. There should be some way for the Government of the United States to honor itself on this day by righting the wrong to a man who may well rank with Washington, Lincoln and other great Americans classed as the creators and saviors of the Republic. If ever a man wrought unselfishly, patiently and self-sacrificingly for a country's perpetuation and glory, that man was John Ericsson, and the more credit is due to him in that the country was not his by birth but only by his warm-hearted, full-blooded appreciation of the beauty of the principles upon which its government is founded.

The United States to-day has the opportunity of making belated acknowledgment of its financial obligation to Ericsson by marking the coming of this anniversary by using the money it so begrudged him when alive to glorify his memory. Of all the celebrations that may be held on this great anniversary we doubt that any

would be so fitting as would be the decision of the Government to devote this claim of Ericsson, now nearly seventy years old, to the erection of a monument to the inventor. This shaft should be raised in the National Capital and a site should be selected that would accord with the importance of the man to be thus distinguished. The fourteen thousand dollars of the claim, with the accrued interest from 1843, now amounts to some seventy thousand dollars, a sum sufficient, even if not increased by spontaneous contributions, to supply a fitting memorial to a man whose fame has only been added to by the long series of detractions and misrepresentations through which he had to struggle to achieve the triumph of his ideas.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

It is expected that the Militia Pay bill will be taken up by the House Committee on Military Affairs on March 7. Suggestions have been made that there should be some more hearings on the measure, but the committee has not decided that any additional witnesses will be called. Advocates of the measure are confident that it will pass the House at this session. The way also appears clear in the Senate, although the Senate Committee may become involved in a lengthy consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. In this event the consideration of the Militia Pay bill will be postponed to the latter part of the session and might possibly be held over until the next session.

Up to March 1 the building program for the Navy had not been given any consideration by the House Naval Committee other than to listen to the testimony of the Secretary and the bureau chiefs. It is known, however, that the advocates of a two-battleship program are making converts in the committee and among the members of the House. As was stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL there were excellent prospects of one ship being reported out of the committee when Congress convened. It now begins to appear that the committee will act favorably upon a two-battleship program. Two or three of the members of the committee who have expressed themselves as favorably disposed toward this, at the beginning of the session were inclined to refuse to vote for even one ship. They are not entirely committed to a two-battleship program, but the prospects are that they will eventually vote for it. Both Democratic and Republican members are surprised at the widespread sentiment in the country for an adequate Navy. The action of the Democratic caucus seems to have fairly aroused the country to the danger of abandoning the present program and the members are hearing from their constituents. From the most unexpected sources comes the demand that Congress should take no backward step in maintaining the Navy. As strange as it may seem, the country generally is more interested in the Navy than in public buildings.

So much time was taken up by the Military Committee on last calendar Wednesday of the House that the Naval Committee was not reached, and therefore the bill (S. 3211) commissioning midshipmen as ensigns was not considered on Feb. 28. The Naval Committee will have its turn on March 6, at which time it is expected that this measure will be considered by the House. Not only are the members of the Naval Committee interested in the measure, but it has strong advocates on both sides of the House. It is confidently expected that the bill will be passed at this session and signed by the President.

After informal consideration of the Army Appropriation bill Chairman du Pont, of the Senate Military Committee, appointed a subcommittee to take up the measure and conduct hearings. This committee consists of the chairman, Senators Warren, Briggs, Brown, Guggenheim, Foster, Johnson, Chamberlain and Hitchcock. The committee also decided to appoint a subcommittee on the Military Academy bill. This consists of Senators Dixon, Bristow, Jones, Lorimer, Clark, Taylor and Williams. The discussion proceeded just far enough to indicate that there is bitter opposition in the Senate Committee to almost every provision of new legislation in the bill as it came over from the House. Several of the Senators expressed their disapproval in anything but mild terms of the principle of attaching an extensive legislative program to an appropriation bill. One of the members of the committee stated that if Congress intends to legislate by attaching amendments to appropriation bills there is no use of having more than one committee. All the legislation could be appended to appropriation bills and referred to the Appropriation Committee. As we have previously stated, the consideration of the Army bill is apt to bring on a fight on the rules of the House. Several of the more influential Senators have stated that they will not submit to such a construction of the Holman rule of the House by which the Senate is deprived of the right of considering important legislation in appropriations for the maintenance of the Government. If this policy is pursued, the Senate Committee will strike out all the new legislation provisions of the Army Appropriation bill when it reports it to the Senate. This, of course, would refer the entire matter to the conference committee, and a deadlock may result. The Senate Military Committee will, of course, hold hearings on the bill, although no arrangements for them have been made. It is understood that the Secretary of War, Chief of Staff and bureau chiefs will be called to testify. This will be necessary even if the committee should decide not to consider the merits of the legislative provisions and strike them out as suggested above. It is much easier to lay out such a program as that involved in the Hay rider on the Army bill than

it is to carry it through the devious ways of legislation to land it at the White House, where the President has the privilege of vetoing it.

In the course of the debate on the Fortification bill in the House Mr. Jackson, of Kansas, ventured this illuminating remark: "The philosophers of history tell us that there is no truer test of civilization of a nation than the organization of its army. If its army be organized for conquest, it may be set down as a military power. On the other hand, if the military organization is one for self-defense, the minds of the people are turned to their own institutions, the minds of the people are turned to the improvements in agriculture, to arts and sciences and the general improvement of its people." It is to be regretted that the learned gentleman did not furnish us with a list of existing armies classified according to their offensive or defensive intentions.

Announcing a final decision of the Bureau of Yards and Docks to make a thirty-five foot depth the standard for channels to navy yards, Civil Engr. R. C. Hollyday explained to the House Naval Committee how the development of the Dreadnought type of battleship has put extra work upon the bureau of which he is chief. Discussing the improvements in the New York Yard, relative to the cutting away of the Cob Dock, etc., he said: "The ships have increased so much in draft—we have had a standard of thirty feet depth of water, and we have seen for the last year or two that we must come up to thirty-five feet, but this is the first time we have gone at it, and we know now that we have got to have thirty-five feet. Now, dredging has already been done to thirty feet, but there has been some filling in there. That is cheap dredging, but when you get below that grade the material is pretty hard, and it will cost a good deal more money to handle it. Ships every now and then are touching bottom, a very serious thing with such big ships. When the big ships are authorized there must be corresponding increase in the depth of water."

A report has been received from the commander of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet which indicates that it arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, in a much better condition than was anticipated after it had weathered the severe gales which the vessels met in the Atlantic Ocean. After the fleet arrived at Guantanamo the vessels were completely repaired and overhauled by their own forces. Sixteen of the destroyers were soon in condition to make full power runs, on which they reached a higher average speed than has been maintained on previous tests. The best record as to speed was made by the Paulding, which averaged 31.8-10 knots per hour. On the smoke prevention test the Burrows won the first place, emitting visible smoke only fifteen seconds of a four-hour run at twenty-eight knots. The Torpedo Fleet also showed wonderful improvement in recovering torpedoes fired during practice. Over two hundred torpedoes were fired during the practice without losing one, a record which has not been previously made by any ships in active commission. In the development of torpedo practice the results have been very gratifying to the Secretary.

In the Naval Appropriation bill the reduction of \$15,000 for aviation experiments may not be generally understood. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation explains that this is due to the fact that the Navy has three flying machines now and it is found they are ample to train the number of officers that can be spared for that work, and they are enough for the experiments that must necessarily be made on the kinds of motors, the form of wings, and other features, so that the amount asked for this year is quite sufficient. There are small amounts required for repairs, but it isn't meant for the purchase of additional machines. The machines now on hand are being kept up and modernized as new things develop. A great deal of experimental work is going on now, principally in the direction of getting efficient gasoline motors. Trials also are going on in the use of steam motors similar to those in certain automobiles.

Lieut. Comdr. T. T. Craven, Director of Target Practice, and Lieut. D. C. Bingham, Assistant Director of Target Practice, are with the fleet at Guantanamo to witness the torpedo and torpedo defense practice now in progress. The officers are anxious to see how some of the new rules adopted by the Navy Department are working out. The divisional battle practice of the fleet this year will be conducted on more elaborate plans than on any previous occasion. Some entirely new problems are provided for in the plans of the practice which will approach nearer battle conditions than anything that has been attempted by any navy.

The estimates for the British army for the financial years 1912-13 total \$139,300,000, an increase of \$850,000 over the year 1911-12. The entire increase is due to proposed expenditure on military aviation. In a memorandum accompanying the estimates Viscount Haldane, Secretary of State for War, says that a complete military aviation school with a full complement of aeroplanes and necessary workshops will be established at an early date on Salisbury Plain. The sum of \$800,000 is to be expended on the acquisition of aeroplanes alone.

Secretary of War Stimson, who leaves for Chicago Monday to make a speech there, will inspect Fort Sheridan while in that city. He will be accompanied by Captain Bjornstad, Gen. Staff.

PASSAGE OF FORTIFICATION BILL.

In his speech in the House Feb. 26, explaining the Fortification Appropriation bill, Mr. Sherley, of the Committee on Appropriations, said:

"I am glad to be able to say to this Committee of the Whole that there has been no division along party lines or otherwise in any material sense as to what items should be carried in this bill and the amounts of those items. The estimates submitted amounted to \$7,218,899, of which sum there is recommended in the accompanying bill appropriations amounting to \$4,036,235, which amount is \$1,437,472 less than was appropriated for the same purpose at the last session of Congress and \$3,182,664 less than the estimates submitted; and while this is a very pronounced reduction from the estimates and a considerable reduction from the amount carried in the bill last year, there has been no matter omitted that was deemed in any sense necessary at this time to provide for, having in view a proper defense of our country."

"The difference between the estimated whole cost of the so-called Endicott scheme of fortifications, as modified and revised to date, for continental United States, \$163,933,480.66, and the appropriations made therefor to date, \$119,944,434.03, amounts to \$43,989,046.63."

"The difference between the estimated whole cost of the scheme of fortifications for the insular possessions, as revised to date, \$25,951,355.89, and the appropriations already made therefor, \$16,544,434.09, amounts to \$12,406,921.80."

"The difference between the combined estimated cost of both schemes, \$192,884,836.55, and the combined appropriations therefor to date, \$136,488,868.12, amounts to \$56,395,968.43."

"I should state in passing that the estimates for the fortification of the Panama Canal are submitted as a part of the general canal estimates and are carried in the Sundry Civil bill, and are not included in any of the figures I shall use."

"Following the line suggested by General Wood, the committee in making this bill has provided practically all the money that can be used on the work in the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands prior to the enactment into law of another fortification bill, and they have been liberal in their estimate for the mobile Artillery and for reserve ammunition therefor."

"The committee, in regard to what might be called continuing work, have adopted a policy that is not new, but which several times has been adopted previously, of appropriating only that amount of money that could properly be expended prior to the time when a new supply bill would have been enacted into law."

No appropriation is made for the Volunteer Artillery because we have now more than sufficient for the Regular Army at its full war strength. The estimate of \$1,500,000 for ammunition for the mobile Artillery was cut to \$600,000, which the committee considers liberal. Nothing is provided for new ordnance in the continental United States, and very little beyond maintenance, because the whole scheme of seacoast defense is a rapidly progressive one. "It was stated before the committee that in many cases we are overfortified, due sometimes to mistakes in the original plans, but more frequently to the increased draft of vessels, making it impracticable, if not impossible, to attack some fortifications by any battleship or anything larger than what would now be called a small cruiser, and due also to the fact that the increased range of guns and the efficiency in shooting is such as to have given us overfortification at many places. By reason of the recent very great increase of range and efficiency of guns and mortars the Department has become convinced that it will not be necessary to construct an artificial island in order properly to guard the entrance to the Chesapeake." Mr. Sherley might have added that the same purpose could be accomplished by anchoring Monitors in the channel. He said: "Broadly speaking, the items carried in the bill practically provide for all present contemplated fortifications in Hawaii, and the work should be completed there within two years. In the Philippines about \$2,000,000, including amounts carried in this bill, is needed to complete the work, and it also should be completed in a little over two years, perhaps earlier."

Mr. Sherley stated that the Government has something like 9,000 acres of land that could be disposed of without harm to the seacoast fortifications. In reply to inquiries he said that the appropriation was sufficient to prevent any reduction in the force at the arsenals. As to this Mr. Good said: "I would not complain of this if we were at this time operating our arsenals at anything like full capacity. But that is not the case. The Watervliet Arsenal has a capacity, so I am informed, for working 700 men. In 1905 it employed 496 men, in 1906 it employed 377 men, in 1907 it employed 322 men, in 1908 it employed 377 men, in 1909 it employed 341 men, in 1910 it employed 249 men, and in April, 1911, according to the report of the Chief of Ordnance, they were only employing in that arsenal, with a capacity of 700 men, 214 men. This, too, notwithstanding the fact that by increasing the number of men up to the capacity of the arsenal we could save for the Government large sums of money by manufacturing our armaments, ordnance and ordnance stores. The same thing, only in a lesser degree, prevails at Rock Island. The arsenal there in 1907 employed 1,671 men; last year it employed 1,568 men." The following amendment was adopted:

After the word "dollars," in line 1, page 5, insert the following:

"Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any mounted, field, or siege cannon, including their carriages, from any persons, firm, or corporation which has not at the time of commencement of said work established an eight-hour workday for all employees, laborers and mechanics engaged or to be engaged in the work of construction of the cannon named herein."

The bill was finally passed on Feb. 27, after further discussion, with the addition of this amendment and the one noted above:

Provided, That except in time of war or when, in the judgment of the President, war is imminent no part of this or of any other sum in this act for ammunition shall be expended for the purchase of any ammunition from any person, firm or corporation which has not at the time of commencement of said work established an eight-hour day for all employees, laborers, and mechanics engaged or to be engaged in the work of manufacturing the ammunition named herein."

An attempt was made to introduce a similar prohibition upon dealings with trusts, but this went out on a point of order. The point of order was also made against this amendment:

Provided, That said amount shall be expended in the manufacture of ammunition to the full capacity of Government arsenals before any portion thereof is expended in the purchase of ammunition."

In the course of the debate as to the possibility of "swatting" the trust octopus by an amendment to the bill Mr. Mann said: "Is the Secretary of War or the Chief of Ordnance to determine whether a company is a trust or not? We are unable to determine it here."

The courts, so far, have not determined it. The Attorney General, so far, has not determined it. Have we come to a point where we propose to let the Chief of Ordnance determine what corporations are trusts? If the body here desires to say that no portion of the appropriation shall be expended in the purchase of powder from du Pont companies, that is taking the responsibility on their shoulders, where it belongs. I do not believe in a legislative body shifting the responsibility, or declaring what is a trust, or from whom purchases shall be made, on to an administrative officer or an administrative bureau, which neither has the time nor the opportunity nor the capacity to determine such a question. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Holland made an unavailing attempt to add an amendment appropriating \$150,000 for the acquisition of land at Cape Henry on which to begin the construction of defenses, but the point of order was made against it. Mr. Holland quoted General Crozier as saying: "I think that Washington could be captured within a month if any Power or combination of Powers, which had command of the sea, should think it worth while to try it. I think that the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay ought to be closed, if it can be done with any reasonable expense, because it is a large body of sheltered water and it would afford a resting place for the same kind of operation that was successful in 1814."

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

Mr. du Pont in the Senate proposes as an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill a proviso that section 3620 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not be construed as precluding Army paymasters from drawing checks in favor of the person or institution designated by indorsement made on his monthly pay account by an officer of the Army who is stationed beyond the continental limits of the United States, or in Alaska, or en route thereto, etc.

Mr. Penrose in the Senate, Feb. 22, submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for ordnance stores—ammunition, from \$250,000 to \$350,000—intended to be proposed by him to the Army Appropriation bill. He also submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for small-arms target practice from \$740,000 to \$940,000.

Mr. Curtis proposes in the Senate to amend the Army bill H.R. 18956, by adding: "For the erection of a school building for the post of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., the sum of \$20,000."

Mr. Nelson proposes as a Senate amendment to the Claims bill, H.R. 19115, to insert the following: "That in the settlement of claims for longevity pay and allowances on account of services of officers of the Regular Army arising under section 15 of an Act approved July 5, 1838, entitled 'An Act to increase the present military establishment of the United States, and for other purposes,' and amendments thereof, the accounting officers of the Treasury shall credit as service in the Army of the United States, within the meaning of that Act and its amendments, all services rendered as a cadet at the United States Military Academy and as an enlisted man or commissioned officer in the Regular and Volunteer Armies, and no settlement heretofore made shall preclude a settlement under the terms of this Act."

Mr. Bourne, in the Senate, proposes to amend the Post Office Appropriation bill by adding: "Provided, That the provision in the Act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department, approved May 27, 1908, authorizing the designation of enlisted men of the Navy as Navy mail clerks and assistant Navy mail clerks, be amended to include in such designation enlisted men of the Marine Corps."

Mr. Burnham on Feb. 28 in the Senate submitted an amendment relative to the right to arrears of pay and allowances on account of past services of officers or enlisted men in the Army, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Army Appropriation bill.

The House on Feb. 23 agreed to H.R. 415, directing the Secretary of War "to send to the House of Representatives full and complete copies of all memoranda, indorsements, reports, and other records which are on file in any bureau or office of the War Department and which contain or have any bearing on the extracts from communications of the Adjutant General of the Army which were embodied in the letter of the Secretary of War dated Feb. 14, 1912, to the Adjutant General of the Army, which letter was read in the House of Representatives on Feb. 15, 1912, and published on pages 2218 and 2219 of the Congressional Record of Feb. 15, 1912."

The House on Feb. 22 passed H.J. Res. 178, creating a commission to report on the advisability of establishment of a permanent maneuvering grounds, camp of inspection, rifle and artillery ranges for troops of the United States at or near the city of Anniston, Ala., and to likewise report as to certain lands in and around the city of Anniston, proposed to be donated to the United States for said purposes.

The House on Feb. 28 passed the bill H.R. 17029, authorizing the Secretary of War to convert the regimental Army post at Fort Oglethorpe into a brigade post, in the following form:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to convert the regimental Army post at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., into a brigade post.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War, in his discretion, may locate and construct buildings necessary for the use and accommodation of the troops of the brigade at any point in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, whether the same be contiguous to Fort Oglethorpe or not, said buildings to be used for the accommodation of part of the brigade to be located at Fort Oglethorpe: Provided, That for the fiscal year 1914 and thereafter the Secretary of War shall submit to Congress, for its approval, detailed estimates of any buildings and improvements to be made at said post before proceeding further to the construction thereof.

The committee struck out as unnecessary that portion of the bill which would make an appropriation of \$700,000 for the purpose.

The House on Feb. 28 passed S. 4749, "That the superintendent and members of the Female Nurse Corps, when serving in Alaska or at places without the limits of the United States, may be allowed the same privileges in regard to cumulative leaves of absence and method of computation of same as are now allowed by law to Army officers so serving."

The House on Feb. 28 passed H.R. 17937, amended to read:

That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to offer periodically at such of the establishments of the Ordnance Department as he may select a cash reward for the suggestion,

or series of suggestions, for an improvement or economy in manufacturing processes or plant, submitted within the period by one or more employees of the establishment which shall be deemed the most valuable of those submitted and adopted for use; Provided, That to obtain this reward the winning suggestion must be one that will clearly effect a material economy in production or increase efficiency or enhance the quality of the product in comparison with its cost; Provided further, That the sums awarded to employees in accordance with this act shall be paid them in addition to their usual compensation and shall constitute part of the general or shop expenses of the establishment; Provided further, That the total amount paid under the provisions of this section shall not exceed \$1,000 in any month; And provided further, That no employee shall be paid a reward under this act until he has properly executed an agreement to the effect that the use by the United States of the suggestion, or series of suggestions, made by him shall not form the basis of a further claim of any nature upon the United States by him, his heirs, or assigns.

Favorable report was made in the House, Feb. 27, on H.R. 20721, to authorize the President to reappoint Henry Harrison Hall a second lieutenant in the Army.

Favorable report was made in the House, Feb. 22, on H.J. Res. 118, authorizing the Secretary of War to accept the title to approximately 5,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Tullahoma, Tenn., which certain citizens have offered to donate to the United States for the purpose of establishing a maneuver camp and for the maneuvering of troops, establishing and maintaining camps of instruction, for rifle and artillery ranges, and for mobilization and assembling of troops from the group of States composed of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Favorable report was made in the Senate, Feb. 27, on H.R. 17837, defining citizenship in the Philippine Islands.

The Secretary of War has submitted to Congress through the Secretary of the Treasury an estimate of appropriation for continuing the construction of the Cavalry post, Territory of Hawaii, \$400,000, as authorized by the Sundry Civil Act approved June 25, 1910, together with a request for the authority of Congress for the construction of accommodations for a regimental Cavalry post, instead of for two squadrons of Cavalry, as provided by existing law. The Secretary also asks for \$6,000 for constructing and equipping a service magazine and powder refrigerating and heating plant at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey, to replace the one destroyed by fire Feb. 11, 1912, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 224, Mr. Overman.—Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to send to the Senate a statement of the amount of money expended by the United States in, for, and on account of the Philippine Islands since July 1, 1902, including expenses of building roads, fortifications, equipment, supplies and military operations.

S. 5334, Mr. Bourne.—To regulate radio communication.

S. 5455, Mr. McLean.—Appropriates \$150,000 for the construction of wireless telegraph stations in the Philippine Islands for the administrative purposes of the insular government and of the Army and Navy of the United States.

S. 5494, Mr. Root.—To provide a site for the erection of a building to be known as the George Washington Memorial Building, to serve as the gathering place and headquarters of patriotic, scientific, medical and other organizations interested in promoting the welfare of the American people. Building to be erected in the District of Columbia, control and administration to be in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

S. 5505, Mr. Perkins.—For the relief of Edward R. Wilson, passed assistant paymaster, U.S. Navy.

S. 5506, Mr. Perkins.—For the relief of Michael Dolan and certain other Army officers and their heirs and legal representatives.

H. Res. 420, Mr. Palmer.—Calling upon the Secretary of War for certain information regarding Apache Indians now held as prisoners of war at Fort Sill, Okla.

H.J. Res. 241, Mr. Estepinal.—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to prepare and submit to Congress a competent scheme of naval defense of the mouth of the Mississippi River.

H.J. Res. 252, Mr. Hobson.—Directing the War Department to send to the House all reports, documents, correspondence and other papers in possession of the War Department relating to the conditions surrounding Army posts in the United States and its possessions affecting the health and morals of the officers and enlisted men of the Army and relating to any action proposed or taken to improve these conditions.

H.J. Res. 254, Mr. Sulzer.—That the United States of America congratulate the people of China on their assumption of the powers, duties and responsibilities of self-government, and expresses the confident hope that, in the adoption and maintenance of a republican form of government, the rights, liberties and happiness of the Chinese people will be secure and the progress of the country insured.

H.R. 20824, Mr. Padgett.—To reimburse the enlisted men of the U.S.S. Georgia who suffered loss through the defection of Paymr. Clerk Edward V. Lee.

H.R. 20629, Mr. Levy.—That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States, the President is hereby authorized to have constructed four first class battleships, each carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessel of its class, to have the highest practical speed and the greatest practicability of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$6,000,000 each; and toward the construction of said battleships the sum of \$20,000,000 is hereby appropriated.

H.R. 20639, Mr. Cannon.—For the relief of the estate of James Curtis, late major, U.S. Army.

H.R. 20830, Mr. Morse, of Wisconsin.—Directs the Secretary of War to ascertain from the records what regiment of Volunteers in the Civil War, sustained the highest percentage of loss in killed and died of wounds received in battle, and grants to each and every survivor of said regiment a pension of \$100 per month, said pension to begin on the fiftieth anniversary of said regiment's muster into the Service.

H.R. 20835, Mr. Padgett.—That all officers of the Navy who, since the third day of March, 1899, have been advanced or may hereafter be advanced in grade or rank pursuant to law shall be allowed the pay and allowances of the higher grade or rank from the dates stated in their commissions.

H.R. 20904, Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania.—To amend the law providing for the payment of the death gratuity as applicable to the Navy and Marine Corps. Strike out the words "contracted in the line of duty" and insert in lieu thereof the words "not the result of his own misconduct."

H.R. 20905, Mr. Ransdell, of Louisiana.—To amend an act entitled "An act in relation to the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas."

H.R. 20906, Mr. Hay.—To appropriate \$6,000 to defray the expenses of the United States rifle team to the Pan-American tournament at Buenos Ayres May 16 to 30, 1912.

H.R. 20909, Mr. Hobson.—To encourage the development of the American merchant marine and to promote commerce and the national defense.

H.R. 20997, Mr. Lafferty.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to convert the regimental Army post at Vancouver, Wash., into a brigade post.

H.R. 21042, Mr. Howard.—Authorizing the establishment of brigade post at Fort McPherson, Ga.

OUR NEED OF OCEAN CHARTS.

One of the most shortsighted and pitiful exhibitions of economy in cheeseparing legislation is that which refuses to provide the Naval Hydrographer with the means required to lithograph and print the charts needed to guide the naval and mercantile vessels of the United States over the devious ways of ocean channels. The case was presented very forcibly by Capt. John J. Knapp, U.S.N. Hydrographer, in his testimony before the Naval Committee of the House on Feb. 14. Captain Knapp explained our disgraceful dependence upon the charts of the British Admiralty, to which we have heretofore referred in strong terms of condemnation. He described the work now under way for surveying the waters to the south of us, and said: "There is a naval and commercial need for that survey; in fact, for a survey of the waters between Cuba and Panama, including the eastern coasts of Mexico and Central America, if we are going to utilize commercially the canal we are building, or if unfortunate trouble does come the Navy certainly must be able to move about those waters, for that will be a possible theater of trouble. The strategic importance of these waters is universally acknowledged. It is a large work, and the survey of the eastern coast of Central America will take time."

As to our lack of charts Captain Knapp said: "We are purchasing on an average from the British Admiralty or their agent \$10,000 worth of charts and books a year. That in ordinary times works fairly well. When the fleet made its world cruise under Admiral Evans it took about six months to get the necessary charts from the British Admiralty. A year and a half ago, as I told this committee a year ago last fall, when the intention was to send the Atlantic Fleet over to the Mediterranean, due to cholera breaking out they had to change the destination of the fleet from the Mediterranean up to the English Channel, and they telephoned me to send over the charts for those waters. I informed the Secretary's office that we did not have them. Then they wanted to know why. We have asked for the charts for years, but have failed to get them either through lack of approval by the Secretary or lack of action by Congress. If war should come—and that is what the Navy is for, to be prepared for it—the ships would be tied up without charts just as thoroughly as if they did not have a pound of coal."

"Mr. Tribble: Especially so if we were unfriendly with Great Britain?"

"Captain Knapp: Exactly. Last spring the question was asked of the different bureaus and officers of the Navy Department, confidentially, what steps they would take to prepare 100 ships to proceed to the Far Eastern waters and how soon they could be ready. The matter was made confidential simply to prevent the usual war scare, when it was merely to ascertain conditions, in a sort of drill. It came to my office and I was obliged to state that it would take three months to supply the necessary charts. We have not them and are without the means to get them. If we were to get them in three months it would cost a great deal more money than to now prepare our own when we can do it under ordinary business conditions. The hurry and scurry of purchasing war material before the Spanish War broke out probably caused enormous expenditures, more than would have been necessary if purchases had been made under normal conditions."

"Mr. Roberts: You can reproduce the charts?"

"Captain Knapp: Yes, sir."

"Mr. Roberts: So, if you had the charts of the waters of any part of the world, if Congress gave you enough money, you could make a zinc plate and you could print as many as the Service needed?"

"Captain Knapp: Yes, sir. As I endeavored to explain to this committee last year the aim heretofore was to engrave on copper. By an investigation I ascertained that it was very expensive and that it would take \$1,500,000 to engrave the copper plates for the charts that we needed, and I found that we could do lithographing on zinc for \$200,000. I put that as the outer limit. I trust it can be done for less. Not only do you get them available and have them ready for use in that way, but you can print the charts more expeditiously. The old method of printing from a copper plate is ridiculously slow, about eight an hour. With the zinc plate you can print 1,200 or 1,400."

"Mr. Roberts: Are all the ships in commission equipped with a set of charts of all the waters of the world?"

"Captain Knapp: No, sir. We never had the money to furnish them."

"Mr. Roberts: That would be a desirable thing, however?"

"Captain Knapp: Yes, sir."

"Mr. Roberts: So that they would be ready to go to any part of the world immediately on receipt of orders?"

"Captain Knapp: Unquestionably they should be."

"Mr. Roberts: How often do you have to issue a set of charts to a given ship? In other words, how long will the charts last?"

"Captain Knapp: Of course, there are some incidental renewals, but a ship's outfit should last three or four years."

"Mr. Roberts: Are the charts backed with linen?"

"Captain Knapp: No, sir; only occasionally some few are; those that are liable to be used much. It is cheaper, by the time any particular chart wears out, to send another one. Even in our own Service the idea was that a lithographic chart would not be serviceable, that it would rub out and have to be replaced. We have found, as a matter of fact, that they last just as well, or even better."

"Mr. Roberts: About how many sheets would be required to give a ship a complete set of charts of the world's waters?"

"Captain Knapp: As shown in the chart you have there, the total number of charts is about 4,235. We purchased from the British Admiralty 1,993 last year."

"Mr. Roberts: Nearly half?"

"Captain Knapp: Yes, sir; roughly, fifty per cent."

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller has overruled the Auditor in the case of Asst. Naval Constr. James Reed, jr., U.S.N., and allowed him \$188.82. The Comptroller decides that this officer was on a duty status when the Auditor says he was not, and allows him payment accordingly, also payment for oil fuel which the Auditor disallowed because he could not produce vouchers, explaining that while in Santiago, Chili, in cold weather he had to keep stoves going with oil purchased by the gallon by different servants in the hotels at which he stopped. This Auditor appears to be following the traditions of the strict constructionist who disallowed the payment to a steamer

that put out a fire on a government wharf at Detroit because the engineer officer in charge had not advertised for proposals. With men who reason thus circumstances do not alter cases.

The Auditor disallowed \$540 paid by Capt. R. C. Dewey, A.Q.M., U.S.M.C., for hire of mounts for marine officers on field duty who were required to be mounted at their own expense. The Comptroller admits the charge because "it would seem to be the duty of the Government either to have the mounts of such officers transported or otherwise procure mounts for them, whichever is the more advantageous for the Government," the hire of the mounts being in this case the more advantageous.

SOME NAVAL ORDNANCE FACTS.

Powder for the use of the Navy to the amount of 1,041,648 pounds was made at Indian Head in the last fiscal year; the amount reworked reached a total of 760,486 pounds. New powder cost 33.6 cents as made at the Naval powder factory. The 33.6 cent grade of government-made powder corresponds to the 67-cent civilian grade. Including all the elements of proper cost the powder of one company selling at 67 cents costs about 45.5 cents, thus giving a profit of 21.5 cents a pound. Sixty-seven cents has not been paid since February, 1909. The highest price paid in the last year was 60 cents. Rear Admiral N. C. Twining, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, told the House Naval Committee recently that he considered 14.5 cents a pound a fair profit for private concerns. He did not believe a private company could turn out a million pounds annually, keeping three plants in constant condition to turn out a larger quantity, at a price of 67 cents and then have an unreasonable profit on that production. In two years the Government has reduced the production cost of powder nearly ten cents a pound, due chiefly to the new power house and new and improved machinery and appliances. The capacity of the factory at Indian Head, working twenty-four hours a day, is about three million pounds annually, every day being counted as a working day.

There are 1,240 guns of ships that need modifying or renewing, involving a total cost of \$572,000, the calibre being three, four, five and six-inch. The largest number is of three-inch—500; for these the cost will be \$350,000. The total cost of relining a twelve-inch gun is about \$10,500, or seventeen per cent. of the cost of the new gun, and the relining will prove good for from 150 to 200 rounds. The relining can go on indefinitely. The experiments with a powder and a shell that might reduce gun erosion have not brought much improvement. It is possible to reduce erosion but only by reducing the amount of the powder charge. There has been manufactured a powder that requires only one-fourth of the time to make that the old powder needed, but its keeping qualities have not yet been fully proved. It is now under observation at Indian Head. The sum of \$125,000 is required for reliners for the six, eight, ten, twelve and thirteen-inch guns. The tests of the fourteen-inch gun have proved satisfactory. At ten thousand yards the destructive power of the fourteen-inch is fifty per cent. greater than the twelve-inch and its accuracy at extreme range is about thirty per cent. greater. The shell of the fourteen-inch is nearly twice the weight of the twelve-inch, and this weight makes for greater steadiness in flight.

It is now agreed that in all turrets for eight-inch, ten-inch and twelve-inch the powder can be passed up by hand and that it is not necessary nor desirable to complicate the machinery in the ship by putting in mechanical hoist for powder. "The question of the open and closed hoist," said Admiral Twining, "is settled for ever. We shall never have an open hoist again." In the new ships, and into the old as opportunity offers, shell hoists operated by electric motor or other power for conveying the shell into the turret are being installed. It has not yet been decided whether powder for the fourteen-inch gun should be passed up by hand. Experts are waiting for experience on the U.S.S. New York and the Texas to show whether a man can pass powder for a sufficient length of time to carry through an action. It is wholly a question of endurance on the part of the men. To complete the small arms equipment of the Navy 8,366 additional rifles and 5,270 pistols are required.

Asked by Chairman Padgett what part the torpedo will play in future battles, Admiral Twining said: "Heretofore the torpedo has been considered a weapon to be used at night when an attacking vessel can get very much closer before being discovered than in the daytime. If a longer-range torpedo proves to be satisfactory and efficient it will undoubtedly take the torpedo out of the class of a night weapon and make it a day weapon to be used in battle, and it will probably have a great influence on battleship tactics; just what I am not prepared to state."

There are on hand at the various naval magazines upward of 90,000 projectiles of five-inch and thirteen-inch calibre which are either without caps or are fitted with caps of a pattern now obsolete. A small percentage of them require rebanding. "By recapping these projectiles they will become available for issue to vessels as a war supply. About five years ago it was discovered that it was possible to increase the range of projectiles by capping them with a long-pointed cap in place of the blunt caps which had been used for a number of years previous. After many tests, a form of point was adopted as being the best, and since then, for about three years, all new projectiles have been made with this form of cap. Our own Army and Navy and all important foreign services are now using projectiles of substantially the same form. The ballistics of long-pointed shell are very different from those of blunt-pointed shell, the range with any given initial velocity being at least fifteen per cent. greater and, in some guns, much more. Owing to this fact the same sight graduations can not be used for the two types of projectiles, and, in consequence, the two types can not be issued to one vessel. The total amount required to modernize all the shells now on hand is \$575,600; this includes rebanding, etc. The life of a high-power gun has not yet been determined. Recent tests have shown a twelve-inch gun still accurate after the 480th round, but about 200 rounds on the average is considered the life of the large-caliber guns. In target practice only about twelve rounds are expected from a gun annually, but in the last few years some of the guns have been completely used up by the target work."

The cost of foreign armor was laid before the committee by the Bureau Chief in a statement showing these figures: Germany, per ton, \$490; France, private plants, \$490—\$510; government plants, \$250—\$325; Italy, \$450—\$617; average cost during 1908, \$470; Russia, \$320—\$385; England, \$438—\$535; Japan government plants, about \$400. The United States is paying about \$420 a ton for the heavy thick armor, just the same as it has been paying for a number of years. In

the case of France and Japan there is no information as to whether overhead charges are included in the cost figure. There has been no intention in this country of introducing vanadium steel in all heavy armor; that is, armor above four inches in thickness.

TROOPS ON RIOT DUTY.

The persistence of the strike at Lawrence, Mass., with the many evidences of a want of proper military dispositions and proper knowledge of the rights and duties of soldiers in cases of domestic disturbance, gives timeliness to a little book, somewhat smaller than the Drill Regulations, on "Troops on Riot Duty," by Capt. Richard Stockton, Jr., 2d New Jersey Inf., and 1st Lieut. Sackett M. Dickinson, also of the Second, and a member of the New Jersey bar. The illustrative plates were made by Private Jordan H. Stover, Co. E, 2d N.J. The dedication is to Brig. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, jr., Adjutant General of New Jersey, "who by his zeal and efficiency is placing the National Guard of New Jersey in the highly trained and disciplined condition necessary for the defense of the nation." As introducing the text is a page given up to the opinion of Adj. Gen. E. S. Wedgewood, of Utah, as to the proper time for calling out the military forces of a State. "I believe," says the Utah Adjutant General, "that the unwise use of the militia has done more to bring the institution into ill-repute and to hinder its growth and efficiency than all other causes combined. Any military organization on duty implies the use of force to the point of death if necessary, and it should never be brought upon the scene until the necessity to use that force is imminent. The shifting of responsibility by the civil authorities to the military authorities and at that time giving to the military authorities no power or authority or justification for anything more than a parade in uniform and the doing of ordinary police duty is nothing but a farce and not to the benefit of the public nor to the credit of civil or military authorities. Martial law should be declared the instant the troops go on duty." The authors have done well to make this well worded protest against indiscriminate use of troops a sort of key sentiment to the book. Attention should have been directed to this opinion of General Wedgewood in the statement of the reasons justifying the civil authorities in requesting troops, at paragraph 172, page 121. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has repeatedly raised its voice against the calling out of troops that seemed to be asked for rather with an intention of shifting responsibility by the civil authorities than of restoring order. There is a directness about the rules given in this manual that is to be heartily commended. The very first sentence in the book has the right ring: "Troops should never be ordered on any kind of riot duty without a good supply of ball ammunition." Judging from the newspaper pictures we have seen of the Lawrence strike, we should imagine that the officers in command there needed to commit the following rule by heart: "Infantry should exercise great care in using the bayonets against a mob many times its superior in number."

If a large mob is allowed to surround the troops and hand-to-hand fighting results, the soldiers lose the advantage of both their superior weapons and their training, with the result probably of greater bloodshed, if not defeat for the troops. Butts may often be used against an unorganized and poorly armed mob that does not exceed the troops in numbers by more than one or two hundred per cent., depending upon the conditions and nature of the mob. Cavalry may be used to advantage against a mob many times its size without resorting to rifle or revolver fire. With well trained horses cavalry, assisted by infantry, can best perform riot duty." A footnote to this rule says: "The Army regulations provide for the use of bayonets in the first stages of a riot. However, as the bayonet, seriously used, has proved as deadly as rifle fire, the use of butts is advocated by many officers. By so doing considerable moral effect is lost and the danger to the troops is increased." In this view the authors are unquestionably right. The loss of moral effect in such an emergency nearly always tends to an aggravation of the gravity of the situation and to a greater loss of life or to greater injury by prolonging the resistance of the rioters. That such weakening on the part of the troops may seem to avert a serious clash at the time and thus appear to make for peacefulness is no proof of the soundness of such tactics, for by lessening the respect of the rioters for the forces of law and order, there may be a great temptation on the part of the turbulent elements of a town or city to riot at a later time, and thus bring more rather than less of strife into the community. Plates are given illustrative of various features of fighting mobs, such as rescuing a victim from a mob in open country; methods of cross fire when troops advance on mob from opposite directions in the same street; method for one company making frontal and flank bayonet attack when cross street makes the flank movement easy; methods of dispersing small crowds with from one to three squads; method of preventing firing from windows and roofs when company is marching through street in column of platoons; why left side of street should be chosen for advance—protection thus afforded to body by buildings; why left side of window should be chosen to shoot from for same reason. This valuable treatise on a subject which has not been as thoroughly discussed as it should have been is from the press of the Military Publishing Company, Trenton, N.J. That the references to the Regular Army are accurate may be taken for granted from the acknowledgment made by the authors to Major Evan M. Johnson, 6th U.S. Inf., for suggestions, criticisms and revision of proofs.

CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippine Commission in their report, just made public, state that tranquillity has reigned throughout the islands, with only such disturbances as might be expected in any community, and having no other than a purely local significance. Railroad construction has progressed steadily during the year, and the opening of new lines has had an almost magical effect in stimulating industry. There was an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 in customs revenue, and more than \$1,000,000 in internal revenue. Most of the provinces have enjoyed a year of unprecedented prosperity. The establishment of free trade with the United States has increased the imports, but decreased the exports to the United States from \$18,798,678 in 1910 to \$16,813,864 in 1911, though the total exports were \$39,778,629, against \$39,717,960 in 1910. The imports were \$49,833,722; in 1910, \$37,067,630. The balance of trade was against the islands

for the first time, the total deficiency being \$10,055,093. The articles imported free for the public service, amounting to \$4,865,933, are included, however, this year for the first time.

Health conditions have been better than ever before. Beriberi has been brought under control, and the number of lepers is decreasing. The increase in school attendance has been very satisfactory, over fifty per cent. of the 600,000 children enrolled attending. The proportion of high school graduates entering the university is twice as large as in the United States, namely, fifty-seven per cent. Special emphasis is now being placed on practical agricultural and industrial training, in order to meet the needs of the people and improve the economic conditions now existing. The growth of the postal savings bank since its creation has been steady and healthy.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Washington, flagship of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, with Secretary Knox and his party aboard, arrived at Colon Feb. 27. At the dock Secretary Knox was introduced to the Panaman Minister of Foreign Affairs, who presented the reception committee. The Governor of Colon made a speech of welcome and handed to the visitor a telegram of congratulation from Dr. Arosemena. Secretary Knox replied, thanking Panama for the attentions shown to him.

The Navy Department announces that the "Movements of Vessels" of Feb. 21 should have reported the sailing of the submarines D-2 and D-3 from Norfolk for cruise instead of the C-2 and C-3.

Two new submarines, the E-1 and the E-2, started from Newport, R.I., Feb. 29, shortly before midnight to make a trip of 600 miles to Norfolk, Va., by way of the New York Navy Yard and the Delaware Breakwater, at both of which places they will touch. They are equipped with wireless plants.

Acting under instructions from the Navy Department, the U.S.S. West Virginia, it is reported, has returned to Honolulu, after having visited Palmyra Island, which is claimed by Great Britain, and placed the Stars and Stripes on the disputed territory.

The Navy Department will transfer the cruiser Olympia from Annapolis to Charleston, S.C., to replace the Atlanta, which has been used as a barracks ship for the Reserve Torpedo Division. The Atlanta has been condemned as useless and will shortly be offered for sale. The Olympia will be replaced at the Naval Academy by a battleship from the reserve list.

Announcement has been made at the Navy Department that the Pensacola drydock will be sold, bids for it being opened at the Department on March 12. This dock, purchased from the Spanish government at the close of the Spanish-American War, was formerly located in Havana Harbor. Although of considerable age, it is said to be in good condition.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, which is having its annual winter maneuvers and exercise at Guantanamo, reported in a mail communication received at the Navy Department, Feb. 26, the results of athletic contests in the fleet on Washington's Birthday. He said that in the sailing and pulling races the Missouri won the Battenburg cup, the Vermont the Dunlap cup, the Georgia the Drexel cup, the San Francisco the San Pedro cup, the South Carolina the Havana cup and the North Dakota the Jamestown cup. Admiral Osterhaus said that the report from Guantanamo that there had been a mutiny on the part of the enlisted men on the Vermont who refused to submit to anti-typhoid inoculation was entirely unfounded.

The U.S.S. Wabash has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., on April 15, 1912, or as soon thereafter as the U.S.S. Salem shall arrive at that yard for overhauling, thereby being available for use as a receiving ship.

A newspaper despatch from Seattle, Wash., Feb. 28, states that a court-martial to try Lieut. Chandler K. Jones, U.S.N., charged with conduct unbecoming an officer has been ordered to meet at Puget Sound Navy Yard March 4. The charge was preferred by Lieut. Charles S. McKeynolds, U.S.M.C., who is stationed at the yard.

Washington's Birthday, 1912, was celebrated with great success at the U.S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., with athletic sports in the forenoon and a big minstrel show in the evening. The athletic program included a one-mile run, sprints, three-legged races, etc., wrestling and boxing matches and blind boxing. In the circle of the minstrels all nations were represented. There were numbers of entertaining songs, both by the entire company and individuals, besides recitations, dances, etc., and a comedy quintette. There was also a very amusing sketch, entitled "Pat the Apothecary." The entertainment, which was under the direction of Chief Btsn. John Davis, U.S.N., was the biggest kind of a success, and was largely attended. There was also a special menu for the day. The vaudeville company of the station is a very clever one.

Willard Walters, a baker of the Navy, is confined in the guard house at the Naval Training Station, North Chicago, Ill., pending an investigation into the death of Joe Kanarkowsky, the prize-fighter known as Joe Ketchel, who died Feb. 23, following a bout which he had early in the week with Walters. Capt. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., made a primary investigation and reports that the testimony of witnesses of the match and medical officers indicate that a hemorrhage with which Ketchel was stricken was caused by a diseased blood vessel and poor physical condition, and not due to any blow struck in the boxing lesson.

The annual minstrel entertainment and reception of the Society of Ship and Marine Engine Builders, composed largely of employees of the navy yard, New York, held in Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, Feb. 27, was a great success, and some 3,000 persons enjoyed the event. The hall was tastefully decorated, and the music was fine. Part I. introduced the navy yard troupe of sixty people, including the tambo manipulators and a girl sextette. There were songs by the company as well as by individuals, and bones and the end men engaged in an amusing repartee. The interlocutor was Mr. John T. O'Grady, who was also the chairman of the entertainment committee. The minstrels made a good hit. Part II. consisted of vaudeville and a one-act comedy entitled "The Flirtation," by the navy yard minstrel troupe. This entertainment also was very good, and pleased the audience greatly. The grand march was led by Mr. James Houston, president of the association, and his wife. Among the officers of the Navy present were Capt. L. S. Van Duzer, Comdr. M. M. Taylor, Lieut. Comdr. B. B. McCormick, Capt. George E. Burd, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Baldwin, Naval Constrs. R. Stocker and H. Williams, Civil Engrs. F. R. Harris and A. L. Parsons, U.S.N. The entire event reflected great credit upon all con-

cerned. The officers of the association are: President, James Houston; vice-president, Robert J. Niddrie; financial secretary, William J. Seyers; recording secretary, J. William Wells; treasurer, Frank Ferry; physician, Dr. M. F. DeLorme; sergeant-at-arms, John McLaughlin; trustees, John B. Brown, Patrick F. O'Connor and James Devlin.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete list published elsewhere in this issue:

Bainbridge, arrived Feb. 27 at Wuhu, China.
Hannibal, sailed Feb. 27 from Cape Gracias-a-Dios for Colon.
Washington, sailed Feb. 29 from Colon for Port Limon, Costa Rica.
Prometheus, arrived Feb. 27 at Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador.
C-5, D-1, D-2 and D-3, sailed Feb. 28 from Norfolk, Va., for Lynnhaven Bay.
Caesar, arrived Feb. 28 at Lambert Point, Va.
Florida, arrived Feb. 29 at the navy yard, New York.
Sterling, arrived Feb. 28 at Boston, Mass.
Arethusa, arrived Feb. 28 at Port Arthur, Texas.
St. Louis, sailed Feb. 28 from San Francisco, Cal., for Bremerton, Wash.
Wheeler, arrived Feb. 28 at St. Andrews Bay, Fla.
Ajax, arrived Feb. 28 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Petrel, arrived Feb. 28 at Port Limon, Costa Rica.
Nero, sailed Feb. 28 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.
Nanshan, arrived Feb. 29 at Amoy, China.
Nanshan, sailed from Amoy for Hongkong March 1.
Wheeler, sailed from St. Andrews Bay for New Orleans Feb. 29.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 26, 1912.

Promotions in the Navy.

The following lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants from July 1, 1911, to fill vacancies: Ray S. McDonald and Frank J. Fletcher.

Mach. Paul R. Fox to be a chief machinist in the Navy from Dec. 27, 1911, upon the completion of six years' service as a machinist.

G.O. 156, JAN. 25, 1912, NAVY DEPT.

This order publishes a list of saluting stations which supersedes those published in S.O. 78, of Jan. 3, 1911, and No. 102 of July 1, 1911.

G.O. 157, FEB. 1, 1912, NAVY DEPT.

1. When practicable ships of the Navy passing within range of any naval wireless shore station, except navy yard stations, shall call the station and send in a position report. When two or more ships are in company, the senior officer's ship or a designated ship will send the position report, naming the ships or designating the unit or units which they compose.

2. Special care shall be taken not to interrupt the business of the station, which may be receiving signals at the time that cannot be received on board ship on account of the lower aerial; the ship shall therefore cease calling promptly on demand. The signals "XXX" and "MIN" ("Wait a minute") are authorized for denoting interference with business in hand. The use of the signal "BK" authorized in S.O. 98, of April 24, 1911 (Par. 55), will be discontinued.

3. A ship shall not call longer than fifteen seconds at a time, and a reasonable time shall be given for an acknowledgment before repeating a call. On being requested to wait a ship shall wait fifteen minutes unless called by the shore station within that period.

4. After the call is acknowledged the ship shall send her position report, preceded by the letters "PS," as follows:

(a) Distance from shore station (nautical miles).
(b) True bearing from shore station (0 degrees to 360 degrees).
(c) True course (0 degrees to 360 degrees).
(d) Speed in knots per hour.

(e) Number of messages to be sent, if any.
Abbreviations may be used thus: "PS D 180, B 87, C 170, S 18, MSG 3."

5. These position reports shall not be forwarded unless ordered. They shall be kept on file at the shore stations to answer possible inquiries from the department or from the commandant of a navy yard or naval district.

G.O. 158, FEB. 10, 1912, NAVY DEPT.

In G.O. 153, Jan. 18, 1912, strike out the last sentence of Par. 1, which reads, "Special attention is invited to Par. 21, G.O. 78, the provisions of which shall be strictly followed."

G.O. 159, FEB. 16, 1912, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes regulations governing the organization, status and employment of reserve fleets.

G.O. 160, FEB. 17, 1912, NAVY DEPT.

The department directs that hereafter commanding officers of vessels notify the Commissioner of Immigration and Inspector in Charge of the nearest port of entry in every case where an enlisted man of the Navy who is not a citizen of the United States deserts or is discharged within the United States. This does not apply to enlisted men of the Navy who are natives of our insular possessions.

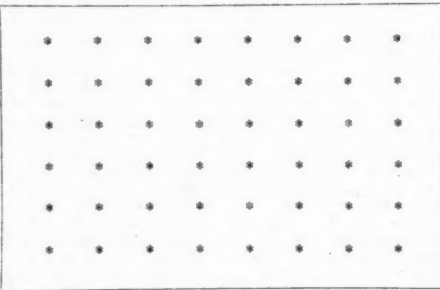
The Department of Commerce and Labor reports that it is desirable to have this information not only for statistical purposes, but for the purpose of collecting head tax as required by the Immigration Act approved Feb. 20, 1907.

BECKMAN WINTHROP.

Acting Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 161, FEB. 20, 1912, NAVY DEPT.

To comply with the provisions of Sec. 1792 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the Union of the National Ensign and the Union Jack used by the naval service shall, on and after July 4, 1912, contain forty-eight stars, arranged in six rows of eight stars each, with the corresponding stars of each row in a vertical line, as follows:



BECKMAN WINTHROP.

Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 23.—Lieut. (J.G.) W. C. Nixon resignation as a lieutenant (junior grade) accepted to take effect March 1, 1912.
Act. Asst. Surg. J. H. Payne detached marine recruiting station, Norfolk, Va.; to marine recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.

Btsn. W. P. Simmons to Franklin.
Chief Mach. W. T. Robinson detached Olympia; to Hartford.

Paymr. Clerk E. A. Mitchell appointed a paymaster's clerk, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Shanghai, Feb. 23, 1912.

Med. Insp. G. B. Wilson detached fleet surgeon, U.S. Asiatic Fleet; to home, wait orders.

Naval Constr. E. F. Eggert detached naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to home and wait orders.

Act. Naval Constr. J. H. Walsh detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Chief Carp. J. P. Yates detached naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Mach. J. A. Crimmins to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Mach. William Twigg, Jr., to Monterey.

Machs. A. Y. Long and B. W. Lambert to Saratoga.

Note.—Prof. Math. P. R. Alger died at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 23, 1912.

FEB. 24.—Capt. J. H. Glennon to Navy Department, member Special Board on Naval Ordnance.

Midshipman H. C. Ridgely detached Smith; to naval hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

P.A. Surg. J. L. Taylor, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Feb. 19, 1912.

Chief Mach. F. R. Barker, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Feb. 17, 1912.

FEB. 26.—Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Fewel to Lancaster as executive officer, March 1.

Lieut. Comdr. M. J. McCormack detached Lancaster; to compass instructor, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Larimer detached Montana; to Nebraska as navigator.

Lieut. F. D. Burns detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Montana.

Lieut. F. M. Perkins commissioned a lieutenant from Dec. 22, 1911.

Asst. Paymr. R. H. Johnston orders of Feb. 20 revoked.

Asst. Paymr. M. H. Karker orders of Feb. 19 revoked.

Chief Mach. Henry Lobitz commissioned a chief machinist from Jan. 1, 1912.

FEB. 27.—Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Burt commissioned a lieutenant commander from July 10, 1910, and to Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va., as inspector of ordnance.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. S. McCain to Machinists' Mates School, Charleston, S.C.

Ensign R. C. Parker detached rifle range, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba; to Vermont.

Ensign J. W. Rankin detached Idaho; to Tonopah.

Civil Engr. L. P. Bellinger detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to naval station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Gunr. W. T. McNiff detached Minnesota; home, wait orders.

Gunr. Frederick Evans detached Franklin; to Minnesota.

Gunr. John Meyer detached Lancaster; to Rhode Island.

Mach. G. W. Robbins detached Franklin; to Connecticut.

Mach. L. F. Miller detached Connecticut; home, wait orders.

FEB. 28.—Comdr. W. G. Miller detached command New Orleans; home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. R. Hyatt commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) from Feb. 12, 1912.

Midshipman J. W. Gates detached Maryland; to Washington.

Midshipman G. F. Jacobs detached Hartford; to Minnesota.

Midshipman H. W. Underwood orders of Feb. 15, 1912, revoked.

Asst. Surg. J. T. Duhigg to treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

Chief Btsn. Andrew Madsen detached naval station, San Juan, P.R.; to Hancock.

Chief Gun. G. W. Phillips detached Idaho; to Newark, and additional duty naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Chief Gun. H. A. Davis detached Newark; home, wait orders.

Mach. A. C. Byrne detached New Hampshire; home, wait orders.

Mach. W. H. Muehlhouse detached Wabash; to New Hampshire.

Carp. R. A. White detached Olympia; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Note.—Chief Btsn. Harry Williams died at Olongapo, P.I., Feb. 29, 1912.

FEB. 29.—Ensign A. G. Dibrell detached Prairie; granted leave one month.

Mdsn. W. L. Ainsworth detached Idaho; to Prairie.

Acting Asst. Surg. C. E. Treibly appointed an acting assistant surgeon from Feb. 24, 1912.

Chaplain R. R. Hoes, retired, placed upon the retired list from Feb. 28, 1912, and detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to home.

Chief Gun. W. T. Baxter detached North Dakota; home, wait orders.

Gun. Michael MacDonald detached Vermont; home, wait orders.

Gun. John Ronan detached Louisiana; home, wait orders.

Gun. William Eberlin detached Franklin; to Louisiana.

Gun. Frederick Petri detached Hancock; to Vermont.

Gun. D. F. Mulvihill detached Hancock; to North Dakota.

Chief Mach. W. D. Sullivan detached Patapsco; to Newark, and additional duty naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Mach. Leroy Neil to Patapsco.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 16.—First Lieut. H. M. Butler two months' leave from Feb. 23, with permission to leave the United States.

FEB. 26.—Lieut. Col. T. P. Kane detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk, to command Marine Barracks, Boston.

Lieut. Col. H. Moses detached Marine Barracks, Boston, to Philippine Islands.

(No Marine Corps orders issued for week ending Feb. 22.)

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

FEB. 23.—Capt. of Engrs. J. H. Chalker ordered to Ossining, N.Y., on inspection duty.

FEB. 24.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. K. W. Kraft preparatory orders to the Manning.

Second Lieut. W. N. Derby preparatory orders to the Tahama.

FEB. 26.—First Lieut. T. M. Molloy preparatory orders to the Tahama.

FEB. 27.—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck granted ten days' leave of absence on account of sickness.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE NOTES.

Lieut. W. A. Wiley, commanding the Acushnet, reports that on Feb. 13 a telegraphic order was received directing that the Acushnet take mail and certain provisions at Woods Hole, Mass., to Nantucket. The Acushnet left New London at 6:30

On Feb. 14 the Gresham left Vineyard Haven, Mass., at 4:40 a.m. and proceeded to the vicinity of Great Point, Nantucket Island, to the assistance of the four-masted schooner Henry S. Little, of Manasquan, N.J., which was flying signals of distress. She would have been forced ashore by the ice in a short time but for the Gresham's assistance. On Feb. 14 the Gresham also assisted the Canadian schooner James William, of Pictou, N.S. The schooner was found in the vicinity of Halfmoon Shoal and towed to Vineyard Haven.

Upon the request of A. C. McLoon, of Rockland, Me., the Woodbury, commanded by Lieut. Rudolph Ridgely, Jr., left Rockland at 7:30 a.m. Feb. 17 to relieve a fleet of lobster boats imprisoned in the inner harbor of Winter Harbor, having been frozen in since Feb. 11. A channel was broken to the boats and the ice in the harbor was thoroughly broken up by running zigzag courses through the ice. The fleet was composed of fourteen vessels valued at \$800 each, making a total value of \$11,200. The owners expressed their appreciation of the assistance rendered.

Capt. James H. Brown, commanding the Algonquin, stationed at San Juan, P.R., reports that about noon Feb. 12, 1912, in response to a telegram from Deputy Collector of Customs at Humacao, P.R., he went to the relief of a sloop ashore with six lepers aboard, no means for floating her at hand. The passengers and crew, thirty-two in all, had been living in an improvised tent for which the sloop's mainsail was used. The Algonquin towed the sloop to sea; 1:45 let go, sloop headed

for St. Kitts, B.W.I., and Algonquin stood back for San Juan, P.R.

The revenue cutter Apache, stationed at Baltimore, Md., Capt. G. C. Carmine commanding, assisted the sloop Susan May to a safe anchorage at Crisfield, Feb. 13, and also assisted the schooner Amelia to the wharves at Crisfield, Md., Feb. 13, together with four other vessels.

The revenue cutter Acushnet, stationed at Woods Hole, Mass., Lieut. W. A. Wiley commanding, Feb. 19 and 20, rendered assistance to the schooner Henry F. Hallock which went ashore on the date to the northward of Edgartown Light Feb. 4. The Acushnet also cut two channels through the ice into Edgartown Harbor and then broke into the ice in the vicinity of the Hallock as near as her draft would permit. At eleven p.m. the Hallock was adrift.

The revenue cutter Pamlico, Capt. H. M. Broadbent, rendered assistance to the schooner Susannah during Feb. 23 and 24, which had capsized near Otter Creek Beacon.

Lieut. W. A. Wiley, commanding the revenue cutter Acushnet, reports Feb. 24 he rendered assistance to the schooner Dorothy Palmer off Nantucket Shoals Lightship with a broken windlass, and towed her to Vineyard Haven.

Arrangements for patrolling Bering Sea during the approaching open season to prevent pelagic sealing and consequent destruction of seal herds, in accordance with the treaty recently signed by the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan, has practically been completed. The cutters McCulloch, Rush, Manning and Tahoma were selected on Feb. 23 for this duty. The scope of their work, previously confined to a limited zone, will be the entire Bering Sea. Any American, British, Russian or Japanese merchant sealing vessel found in the North Pacific Ocean will be seized under the terms of the treaty. All sealing will be done under governmental supervision. The cutters will begin cruising about April 1. The revenue cutter Bear, as soon as navigation is opened, will make her usual tour of the Arctic Ocean, going as far as Point Barrow, the most northerly cape of Alaska. During the spring, summer and fall the Bear is the "policeman" of these waters, assisting and protecting merchant vessels and whalers and guarding the interests of the missionaries and teachers of northern Alaska.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. Wood's Hole, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown. San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels. Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Baltimore, Md.
ARCTIC—2d Lieut. R. C. Waesche. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. San Francisco, Cal.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.
COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.
FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr. San Francisco.
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr. San Francisco.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.
ITASCA—Capt. J. G. Berry. Wilmington, N.C.
MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill. Mare Island Navy Yard, Mich.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher. New York.
MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry. Astoria, Ore.
MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boserker. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Norfolk, Va.
PAMLICO—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Newbern, N.C.
RUSH—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. Juneau, Alaska.
SEMI-COLE—Dept. Revenue Cutter Service. South Baltimore, out of commission.
SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf. Neah Bay, Wash.
TAHOMA—Capt. W. W. Joyne. Seattle, Wash.
THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Seattle, Wash.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Milwaukee, Wis.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes. Galveston, Texas.
WINNISMETT—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. F. X. Bowen. Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey. At Gulfport, Miss.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philadelphia, Pa.
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, Jr. Eastport, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 20, 1912

Miss Katherine Quinby entertained at luncheon on the Franklin Monday for Miss Lucile Cook, whose engagement was announced to Surg. Robert Hoyt on this occasion. Covers were laid for Miss Cook, Miss Bland, of San Francisco, Miss Isabel Magruder, of Washington, Miss Eleanor Tunstall, of Baltimore, Miss Katherine Robinson, Miss Margaret Wrenn, Miss Ruth Tunstall, Miss Frances Waddy, Misses Howard, Miss Marie Marbury, Miss Margaret Grandy and Miss Elizabeth Brooke. The decorations were white and green, the centerpiece being a basket of bride roses and ferns, tied with tulle.

Monday evening Col. Mason M. Patrick delivered a most interesting lecture, illustrated with stereopticon views, on the raising of the Maine, at the mess hall, St. Helena, before the enlisted men, many civilians, officers and their wives.

Miss Bland, of San Francisco, entertained at luncheon, followed by cards, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Thomas Parker, Saturday. The guests were Miss M. C. Galt, Miss Lucile Cook, Miss Alice Hibbett, Miss Eloise Williams, Miss Josephine Clark, Miss Mary Baker, Miss Anna Johnston, Miss Carrie Kennedy, Miss Nancy Nash, Miss Lida Martin, and Miss Mary Shady. Miss Bessie Crosby entertained Friday at tea to announce her engagement to Mr. Louis Lay Davis, of New Haven, Conn. The marriage will occur April 3. Miss Crosby is the sister of Ensign and Mrs. Rufus King.

Misses Annie and Carrie Voight entertained Thursday morning at luncheon and bridge to announce the engagement of their sister, Ena, to Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Shackford, U.S.N. The decorations were green and white, with candles shaded with green and silver. A large basket of bride roses and ferns, tied with tulle and adorned with miniature cupidus was the attractive centerpiece, while each guest's place was marked with a heart-shaped box of sweets. Covers were laid for Mrs. A. B. Court, Mrs. Alexander Chantry, Mrs. Joseph Taussig, Mrs. J. Warren White, Mrs. W. H. C. Ellis, Jr., Mrs. Ludwell Baldwin, Misses Mary Baylor, Louise Taylor, Julia Downer, Sallie Beaman and Fannie Culpepper. Miss Voight is the daughter of the late Robert Voight and Mrs. Voight and is one of the most attractive girls in the Southland—petite, blonde, and with a charming Southern complexion. Lieutenant Commander Shackford was originally from Orange, N.J., and is attached to the South Carolina. The wedding will occur the latter part of April.

Miss Margaret Grandy entertained Wednesday evening at a bowling party on the Franklin for Miss Eleanor Tunstall, of Baltimore. Mrs. William Halsey and Mrs. John G. Quinby chaperoned and the guests were Misses Tunstall, Ruth Tunstall, Margaret Payne, of Charleston, W.Va., Margaret Cobb, Wrenn, Quinby, Ward, Williams, Cook and Brooke, Captain Lee, U.S.M.C. Surgeon Hoyt, Messrs. Wrenn, Wright, Hugh and Henry McBlair, Cotton, Cooke, Graves, Hardy and Conner.

Preceding the dance at the yard Friday evening Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Duncan Wood entertained at dinner at their home, Fort Norfolk, for their guests, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert Berry. Other guests were Pay Inspector and Mrs. Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. Tench Tilghman and Dr. Joseph Grice. Mrs. and Mrs. George Crofton entertained the members of their card club Friday evening.

The commandant and officers of the yard Marine Barracks, Franklin and Richmond, entertained at a dance in the sail loft Friday evening, which was decorated with flags and bunting. The naval post band furnished delightful music. This is the last of the series of four.

The citizens of Southport, N.C., through their Congressman, Representative Godwin, are making a strong appeal to the Government to purchase and reclaim old Fort Johnston, situated on the most prominent site in Southport, particularly visible to ships in the harbor. It was the first fortification in the province of North Carolina, having been built under

the Assembly of 1745 and completed in 1764. It was named after Governor Gabriel Johnston. In 1776 the patriots of Cape Fear spiked its twenty-four cannon, which were the gift of King George II. It was the refuge of Governor Martin after his flight from Newbern, May 24, 1775.

Mrs. Alexander Starke and two sons are the guests of friends in Norfolk. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Berry are guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Duncan Wood. Miss Guenilian Morgan has returned to Norfolk after a short visit to the Misses Woods, Old Point.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 27, 1912.

Mrs. G. B. Tribble was hostess at cards Saturday for Misses Painter and Tribble, of Pittsburgh. Other guests were Mrs. W. M. Garton, Mrs. H. F. Strine, Mrs. J. T. Bowers, Mrs. F. S. Hope, Mrs. M. A. Stuart, Mrs. J. Jarrett, Mrs. David Ducey, Misses Mary Hope, Claudia and Elizabeth Old. Prizes were won by Mrs. John Bowers, Misses Hope and Claudia Old, Mrs. Garton poured tea and Mrs. Stuart served ices. Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick was hostess Tuesday at luncheon at her home in the yard for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert Berry, Surg. and Mrs. William M. Garton and Mrs. W. Jarvis, of Detroit.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated at the Naval Y.M.C.A. by a meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary, election of officers, reading reports, and two very interesting addresses by Capt. Robert M. Doyle, commandant of the yard and Mr. John Tichenor, of the Naval Y.M.C.A., the latter giving glowing accounts of the wonderful growth of the Christian Association in the Navy. A delicious luncheon was served in the dining room.

Mrs. John G. Quinby and Miss Katherine Quinby left last week for New York. Rear Admiral Dillingham, retired, has returned to his home in the yard from a western trip.

Mrs. Bland and Miss Serena Bland, guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Parker, have left for New York, to sail for a two-year sojourn in Europe. They were accompanied by Mrs. Parker and Miss Alice Hibbett, who will spend ten days in New York. Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward and son, guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Hobson, returned to Annapolis last week. Mrs. James Carroll Hilton, guest of her mother, Mrs. Harry Williams, has gone to Boston to join Paymaster Hilton. Mrs. Alexander Starke is spending a month in New York attending the opera.

Mrs. Albert Dillingham is holding her usual Lenten classes in lace making, the proceeds to be for the benefit of Christ Episcopal Church. Chaplain W. B. Scott, Fort Monroe, spoke at the noonday Lenten services at the Granby Theater, Friday on "Christ's Mercy."

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Berry, guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Duncan M. Wood, have returned to their home in Washington. Miss Painter and Miss Tribble, of Pittsburgh, are guests of Surg. and Mrs. Strine.

The U.S. Government quarantine ship Jamestown was torn from her moorings and driven ashore off Fort Monroe (Parrot Battery) with the revenue cutter Onondaga lying by. Dr. Cummings and his family were not on the ship at the time as they are occupying Major Frank Coe's quarters in Fort Monroe. Mrs. Frank Coe is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Fergus Reid, on a forty-day trip to Cuba, Central America and Panama.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 20, 1911.

Mrs. W. C. Rogers entertained the Lecture Club Monday afternoon. Professor Halsey, of Lake Forest, addressed the club on current events. On Saturday, Feb. 10, Mrs. W. T. Bates left for Baltimore. Her mother only lived a few days, passing away on Wednesday night. Mrs. Moore, sister-in-law of Mrs. Roland Boughton, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Boughton. On Saturday they entertained at bridge for Mrs. Moore and her husband, who arrived for the week-end. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Saville, Capt. and Mrs. Crain, Miss Flanagan, Major and Mrs. Van Poole, Major Wittenmyer, Capt. and Mrs. Tillman, Lieut. and Mrs. Snead, Miss Lyon, Miss Wilson, Lieutenants Coats, Stevens, Miller and Abraham. Mrs. Snead and Lieutenant Abraham captured the prizes. Mr. and Mrs. Moore returned yesterday to their home in Detroit.

Mrs. W. R. Davis returned last week to Fort Porter. Mrs. Byard Snead is entertaining Miss Wilson and Miss Lyon, both from her old home in McLeansboro, Ill. Lieutenant Miller left Sunday for Fort Leavenworth for duty with the board considering the question of a new shoe for the Army.

Miss Mae McCabe, of St. Louis, spent last week-end with Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, who entertained informally Saturday evening for her with bridge, asking Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Smyser and Lieutenant Going. Miss McCabe and Lieutenant Going won the prizes. A luncheon was given for Miss McCabe on Saturday and for Miss Lorraine Landenberger, of the University of Chicago. Mrs. C. C. Clark has been quite ill with the gripe.

The largest and most successful event of the season was the Valentine masquerade given by the officers and ladies of the post last Wednesday, Feb. 14, at the club. There were a great many house parties for outsiders and numerous dinners given. Mr. and Mrs. Koehne, of Chicago, were guests of Major and Mrs. Chatfield; Mrs. Seigle had her niece, Mrs. Hopkins; Major and Mrs. Clark entertained Mrs. Harmon Loftis; Capt. and Mrs. McNamee had Mr. and Mrs. Jones, of Chicago, and Lieutenant Carter from the naval station; Capt. and Mrs. Moore had Mr. and Mrs. Hackett, of Chicago, and Miss Stella Duncan, of Evanston. The hall was beautifully decorated with hundreds of red hearts, a graduated curtain of them screening the stage, where the 27th Infantry band was stationed. A delicious supper was served soon after the unmasking in the club rooms below, after which the dance continued until the "wee sma' hours."

The Saturday war games conducted under supervision of the commanding officer and the adjutant are attended by all the officers. Last Saturday the Blue Army was in charge of Captain McNamee and Lieutenants Smyser, Reagan and Hoyt. The Red Army in charge of Captains Brown and Cole and Lieutenants Hoffmann and Snead. Notes were made by Lieutenant Langhill.

At the Thursday evening vaudeville in Fort Sheridan Theater the Freeman Lawlor troupe appeared in eccentric comedy. Figaro in a juggling act, the Arntes in a comical skit and the Jarrell Four in "A Night at the Carnival." Bill Van, the minstrel, was a drawing card and a good sized house was in attendance. On Tuesday evening the Chaplain entertained the men in the hospital and members of the Hospital Corps, with motion pictures of a trip through Mexico, this being considered appropriate, due to the likelihood of troops going that way this year.

The masquerade ball given by the officers on Wednesday night was one of the successful events of the season. Music was provided by the 27th Infantry band. There is not space to refer to the many excellent costumes, but of the group make-ups, the Suffragette party, led by Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Seigle, with banners and printed circulars, was very good. Captain McAndrews's little Dutch band composed another fine group.

Captain Cole's riding class is getting to be very popular among the officers and is beneficial. Major McDonald is having some hurdles of higher proportions made for use when the class gets further advanced.

The concert given in the gymnasium Tuesday evening, G. Savoca, chief musician, included fine selections from Meyerbeer, Massenet, Brooks, Tobani, Myddleton and Alford.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 26, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. Charles Wilcox are receiving congratulations on the birth of a fine boy, who arrived Wednesday, Feb. 21. Mrs. W. R. Davis left last Saturday for her home in Fort Porter, N.Y. Miss Harrison, niece of Mrs. W. R. Dashiell, returned to her home in Georgia last Wednesday, after a pleasant visit of several months. Mrs. C. C. Clark is convalescing, after a two weeks' siege of the gripe. Miss Jeannette Clark is again at home. She visited Mrs. Garri-

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son at Fort Wayne, Detroit, and was the recipient of much attention and many fêtes.

Mark McNamee celebrated his ninth birthday on Saturday, giving a luncheon to ten of his little friends. Those invited were Gordon Saville, James and Eddie Bolan, Sneallston McDonald, Alfred and Roland McNamee, Georgianna Getty, Robert and Margaret Sedgwick. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Roland Boughton entertained with seven tables of bridge for Major and Mrs. Dashiell, Major Wittenmyer, Major and Mrs. McDonald, Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Capt. and Mrs. Blanchard, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Miss Bishop, Miss Heck, Lieut. and Mrs. Langwill, Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith, Miss Syme, Lieut. and Mrs. Broadhurst, Lieut. and Mrs. Smyser, Mrs. Rice, Captain Parrott, Lieutenants Leonard and Reisinger. Major Wittenmyer won a brass book rack and Mrs. Bernheim an embroidered centerpiece.

Mrs. W. T. Bates returned last week, accompanied by her father, Gen. William A. Jones, retired. The interment of Mrs. Jones took place Feb. 17 at Arlington National Cemetery, Washington. Mrs. and Miss Blanchard, of St. Louis, mother and sister of Capt. R. M. Blanchard are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Blanchard. Lieut. C. S. Hoyt is quite ill in the hospital here, but the doctors find he has not typhoid, as was first feared. Lieutenant Brinkerhoff and Captain Tompkins have also been on sick report. Lieut. L. L. Gregg is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Crain recently gave two large bridge parties. That on Friday, Feb. 16, was attended by Major and Mrs. Van Poole, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Saville, Lieut. and Mrs. Snead, Miss Wilson, Miss Lyon, Major Wittenmyer, Lieutenant Yount, Abraham, Miller, O'Brien, Stevens, Leonard, Reisinger, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Crawford and Mrs. Jackson, from Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Fyffe and their guest, Miss Trimble, all from Highland Park, Mrs. Arthur Howland, from Boston. At auction bridge the prizes were won by Mrs. Moore and Mr. Abraham, while at bridge Miss Lyon and Major Van Poole were victors.

On Tuesday, Feb. 20, Capt. and Mrs. Crain entertained Major and Mrs. Dashiell, Mr. Pearson, Major and Mrs. McDonald, Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Capt. and Mrs. Tillman, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Dr. and Mrs. Lake, Lieut. and Mrs. Langwill, Miss Heck, Capt. and Mrs. Blanchard, Capt. and Mrs. McAndrews, Lieut. and Mrs. Smyser, Lieut. and Mrs. Boughton, Lieut. and Mrs. Broadhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Chanler, of Glencoe. Mrs. Bernheim and Mrs. McNamee won the ladies' prizes, while Lieutenant Boughton and Major McDonald captured the men's.

Miss Heck, of Aurora, Ill., is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Langwill. Lieut. and Mrs. Langwill entertained for her after the bowling Monday, giving a supper to all those bowling. Mrs. Hugh Broadhurst was hostess Monday for the Lecture Club. Professor Halsey spoke on the eastern question.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 26, 1912.

Washington's Birthday was observed Tuesday evening with a musicale and motion picture entertainment in the post gymnasium. The 27th Infantry band played, directed by Chief Musician G. Savoca. The pictures and music were of a patriotic nature. On Saturday night the enlisted men celebrated the national holiday with a hop, attended by more than 150 couples. The lady friends of the soldiers from a radius of ten miles were present and an enjoyable evening was passed. The Chaplain gave a talk on Washington on Sunday, and Sunday evening patriotic songs were sung by the prisoners, with Mrs. Moore at the organ, assisted by Mrs. Rice. Monday evening the patients in the hospital were entertained with scenes selected from the days of Washington, depicted with a stereopticon and there was a solo by A. Hodgson.

The commanding officer had fire call sounded at the stables during the week. Fire Marshall Major Wittenmyer had the fire companies, with chemical engine, ladder trucks and hose carriages on the spot in four minutes. Lieut. E. E. Going, commanding Troop L, 15th Cav., assisted by the men of his troop had the horses out of the stable in six minutes. The Fort Sheridan fire department is one of the most effective in the Service.

Although there are not ample side tracks near the post for the accommodation of enough locomotive and cars to move the command in case of need at the border, Q.M. E. M. Saville has arranged for the making up of trains in the Chicago stock yards, so that an order for the movement of the troops would bring the required rail transportation to the post in a few hours.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Feb. 20, 1912.

One of the largest affairs given recently was the reception and dance complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Buttler. The gymnasium was beautifully decorated, and the regimental band furnished excellent music. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. Buttler, Col. and Mrs. Allaire and Mrs. Atkinson. Captain Nuttman announced the guests. Mrs. Buttler was most becomingly gowned in a lavender charmeuse satin, almost entirely covered with rose point lace, an heirloom. She carried a huge bunch of American Beauty roses. Mrs. Allaire wore ivory satin embroidered in pearls, and with this she wore a magnificent dog-collar of pearls, studded with diamonds. Mrs. Atkinson wore pearl satin with a beautiful drape of black broché. The officers were in full dress uniform, and with the ladies in pretty evening dresses this made a picture long to be remembered. A delicious punch was served and a buffet luncheon about eleven o'clock. About fifty guests were present from Omaha and Fort Omaha.

Lieutenant Muncaster gave a jolly dinner party at the club on Friday in honor of Miss Dorothy Morgan, of Omaha. The party afterwards attended the hop. Capt. and Mrs. Switzer made Col. and Mrs. Buttler the honor guests of an attractive dinner Feb. 9. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Allaire, Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth, Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb, Lieutenants Cowan and Wilson, and the Misses Moorhead and Gilbert, of Omaha.

The following young ladies were house guests in the garrison for the last hop. Miss McClannahan with the Farnhams, Misses Gilbert and Moorhead with the Switzers, Miss Morgan with the Bubbles, Miss Adams with the Nesbitts, Mrs. Allen with the Nuttmans and Mrs. Knight White, Mrs. Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. Rifenberick and Miss Dinning at Lieutenant Scott's.

Mrs. Griffith was hostess at a tea for Mrs. Whiting on Saturday, when all the ladies in the garrison were invited. Mrs. Allaire and Mrs. Dorey poured tea. Mrs. Chenoweth was the week-end guest of Miss May Pershing, of Lincoln, Neb. Mrs. Bubb made Mrs. Buttler the guest of honor at a beautifully appointed luncheon on Feb. 10. Mrs. Allaire, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Atkinson, of the garrison, and Mrs. A. O. Smith, Mrs. Voss, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Lynn and Mrs. Lowrie Childs, of Omaha, were the guests.

Miss Grace Baxter, of Omaha, was a week-end guest of Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Bowman has been called to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, on account of the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Van Benthuyzen. Mrs. Seibie, who has recently joined us, has returned to Los Angeles because of the death of her mother. Col. and Mrs. Allaire were hosts for the last meeting of the Evening Card Club. Mr. Farnham won the prize.

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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 27, 1912.

An unusual week of gaiety has brought hosts of visitors. The weather was very obligingly good almost all the time and the many girls and cadets enjoyed the festivities. Among the many guests here for Hundredth Night may be counted Col. and Mrs. Mills and their two daughters from Governors Island, Miss Greeley, daughter of General Greeley, of Washington, and Miss Mary Webb, also of Washington, all of whom were guests of Col. and Mrs. Willcox. Miss Webb, a cousin of Mrs. Willcox, will continue her visit for some time longer. Lieut. and Mrs. Lyon have as their guests Miss Foote and Mrs. Farnum, mother of Lieutenant Farnum, who completed a tour of duty here last year. Col. and Mrs. Sladen's guest was Miss Margaret Treat. Miss Emily Chase, of Governors Island, and Miss Lloyd Smith, of the Castle, Tarrytown, have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Westover. Lieut. and Mrs. Dickman's guest was Miss Rebecca Evans, of Baltimore. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Dickman entertained informally at tea for Miss Emily Chase and Miss Evans and some cadet friends. Miss Fieberger's guest for the week was Miss Laura Lewis, daughter of Lieut. Col. I. N. Lewis, C.A.C., and Miss Helen Upson, Miss Fieberger's cousin, and Miss Katherine Mitchell, whose brother is an officer in the Signal Corps, came down from Vassar to spend Hundredth Night. Mrs. Harrison, mother of Cadet Harrison, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, as was also Miss Dressel, of Washington, who had been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Cross. Mrs. Nester, of Geneva, spent Hundredth Night and stayed over Sunday with Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody.

Col. and Mrs. Robinson had with them Miss Gladys Edgerton, for whom they gave a charming dinner on Sunday. Other guests were Miss Fieberger, Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs, Lieutenants Lonsdale and Riley. Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs had a number of guests who stayed from Wednesday until Sunday. They were Miss Dorothy Fetterolf, of Montclair, Miss Mildred Fetterolf, of Philadelphia, Miss Helen MacBride, of Passaic, and Miss Anne Glover, of New York. Miss Nina McDonald, of Governors Island, was with Mrs. Lang. Col. and Mrs. Keefe's guest was Miss Frances Vaughan, of New York. Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett had staying with them Miss Bartlett and Miss White, of New York. Capt. and Mrs. Baer gave a dinner on Wednesday for their guest, Mrs. Virginia Newbold, and for Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding and Lieutenant Winfree. Mr. Travers's guests for several days were Mrs. Thorndike and daughter, of Boston. On Friday Mr. Travers entertained at luncheon for Mrs. Thorndike, Miss Thorndike, Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs.

Col. and Mrs. Willcox had a most delightful visit of two days in New York as the guests of Col. and Mrs. Hodgson at the Hotel Astor. Col. and Mrs. Crompton, who had just arrived from Europe were also in the party and these neighbors and friends of Philippine days enjoyed their first reunion for some years. Col. and Mrs. Hodgson are en route to Washington from Governors Island. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith's guest was Miss Isabel Crosby, of Washington. Col. and Mrs. Stuart entertained Mr. and Mrs. Stout and son, Howard. Mr. Stout was formerly in the Army. Captain Briscoe, of Fort Totten, spent Sunday with Lieut. and Mrs. Morrow. Major and Mrs. Clayton have been away on a visit of a week with Major Clayton's brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Clayton, of Washington. A number of dinners were given in their honor, and on Thursday Mrs. H. B. Clayton gave a large tea. Major and Mrs. Clayton attended the Army and Navy reception at the White House on Tuesday.

Lieut. C. H. Rice, 7th Inf., has reported for duty in place of Lieutenant Parker, relieved. Lieut. and Mrs. Rice will occupy the quarters No. 18, just vacated by Lieutenant Caffery. Lieut. C. B. Moore, who was on leave at his home in Arkansas, has returned. Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett celebrated their fifth anniversary on Washington's Birthday by a dinner, at which the guests were Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. H. E. Mitchell and Captain Cowles. Capt. and Mrs. Jewett entertained at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Miss Edgerton and Lieutenant Bryden. Lieut. Geoffrey Bartlett's birthday and that of Washington coincided, so in a double celebration Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett entertained at dinner for Miss Perrin, Lieut. and Mrs. Morrow, Captain Long and Lieutenant Crain. Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury gave a dinner on Friday for their

guest, Mrs. Edward Burr, wife of Colonel Burr, of the Engineers. The other guests were Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Capt. and Mrs. Jewett and Lieutenant Riley. Lieut. and Mrs. Morrow have as their guest Miss Mary Whitney, of Boston.

Mrs. Fieberger has gone to Cleveland, Ohio, for a fortnight's visit with her mother, Mrs. Upson. Prof. John C. Adams, of Yale, lectured on "Wordsworth" to the cadets of the Fourth Class on Saturday. Professor Adams, who was for several years acting professor of English at West Point, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Holt for Hundredth Night and over Sunday. Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d Inf., has been much entertained during his visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Thomsen. They gave a tea for him on Wednesday, and among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Barry, Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Col. and Mrs. Keefe, Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond, and Lieutenant Moore. On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Thomsen entertained at dinner for Colonel Reynolds and Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond. Mrs. Hammond entertained at tea for Colonel Reynolds on Saturday. The guests were Colonel Fieberger, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Colonel Echols, Col. and Mrs. Keefe, Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Capt. and Mrs. Newell, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomsen, Mrs. H. E. Mitchell, Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Darrah poured for Mrs. Hammond.

Capt. and Mrs. Newell came back last week after a month's leave spent in a charming trip through the West Indies. Lieut. and Mrs. Jones entertained the Wednesday Evening Auction Club, Mrs. Pritchett and Lieutenant Alley winning the prizes. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomsen gave a dinner on Saturday for Colonel Reynolds, Senator and Mrs. Dick and Capt. and Mrs. Newell. Lieutenant Book's mother has come to visit her son and Mrs. Book. The Friday Auction Club met last week with Mrs. Gordon; Mrs. Williford entertained the Monday Club and the tournament was completed, the prizes being won by Mrs. Darrah, Mrs. Dunwoody and Mrs. Fieberger. The Tuesday Afternoon Club met with Mrs. Dunwoody. Colonel Reynolds is now the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Newell, and on Monday evening his hosts gave a very attractive bridge party for him.

Three bachelors from Fort Totten, Lieutenants Call, Holmer and Wildrick, all of 1910, were entertained for Hundredth Night and over Sunday by Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett, who gave a supper on Saturday after the entertainment. Their other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett and Miss Perrin and Lieut. and Mrs. Morrow and Miss Whitney. Col. and Mrs. William A. Mann, of the General Staff, were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Morey for Hundredth Night. The Misses Cecil, of Governors Island, came up for Saturday and were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lang. Colonel Echols's dinner guests on Friday were Mrs. and Miss Thorndike and Mr. Travers. Lieutenant Curry had several guests up for Washington's Birthday: Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. Robinson, Miss Howell and Miss Roe. His guests for Hundredth Night were Mrs. Caldwell, Miss Elsie Caldwell and Mr. Robinson. Mr. José Calvo, 1910, was up for Saturday night. Lieut. and Mrs. Gano's guests were Mrs. Gano's father and brother, Mr. Russell and Mr. William Russell. The latter is a senior at Yale. Mrs. Young and Miss Margaret Schofield were also Saturday guests. Captain Patterson stayed with Lieut. and Mrs. Cross for part of the week and on Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald were asked to dine.

During the Lenten season services will be held in the cadet chapel on Wednesdays and Fridays. Mr. Mayer had special music at the services on Sunday morning, Cadet Wood singing the solo part.

HUNDRETH NIGHT WEEK.

And now for a report of the gay doing of the week! First in order comes the dance on Shrove Tuesday, a special officers' hop which was quite largely attended and at which Capt. and Mrs. Morey received. The next evening was the Washington's Birthday hop for the cadets, for which many guests had come up. It was truly a delightful affair. Mrs. Dunwoody received with Cadet Arnold. Academic duties were suspended as usual on Thursday, Washington's Birthday, and the First Class ride took place in the riding hall in the morning. The huge building was well filled with spectators and a very enjoyable program was given, the different events being judged by Captains Long and DeArmond and Lieutenant Herr. The class had turned out an unusually large number of excellent riders who displayed their skill in the various races and in the polo push ball and jumping events.

In the afternoon of Washington's Birthday a game of basketball was played between the teams of Fordham College

and the U.S. Military Academy. Unfortunately for Fordham several of their best players had missed the train and the game was easily won by the cadets with a score of 48-14.

On Friday evening the enlisted men and their families were invited to the dress rehearsal of the Hundredth Night play and on Saturday afternoon the matinee performance was given. On Saturday evening the hall was crowded with an audience eager to see what 1912 had to offer. The play "Love and a Million" was a most clever combination of singing, dancing, laughs and grinds, all put together with just enough plot to make an excuse for still more laughter. The book of the play was by Stephen H. M. MacGregor, '12, and Russell L. Maxwell, '12, the songs by Cadet MacGregor, Philip R. Faymonville was the musical director. Mr. Philip Egner, leader of music, had composed a curtain raiser and a song "One Hundred Days," and had contributed by his efforts to the excellent musical success of the evening.

The story deals with the adventures of Cadet Jimmie Bird in the summer encampment when surrounded by a bunch of beautiful "girls." Jimmie (Robert H. Lee, '12) loses his heart to Marjorie Keno, a charmer (Ashley Cophorne, '15), but David M. Misspell, a lawyer (William Dean, '13) brings a letter telling Jimmie that his uncle has willed him a fortune on condition that he marry Lulu Elpee (Russell L. Maxwell, '12) or at least propose to that unattractive maiden three times. Jimmie's love affairs are interrupted by the arrival of Admiral Googoo (Selby H. Frank, '13) who has come to see West Point and is escorted by the King (C. C. Herick, '15). The artillerymen (Patterson, Canady, Gonsler, Gillette) are called upon to do their comical stunts under the command of Captain Smolensky (Harry J. Malony, '12). Throughout the first act some very good acting was done by William Dean as Misspell; Dana Palmer, '13, who was Captain Glue, of the Cavalry; Mrs. Elpee, the chaperone (Stephen M. Walmsley, '12) was very realistic. Captain Tack, of the Infantry (Robert T. Snow, '12) carried out his part well. P. S. Chevrons, a first class make (Willis D. Crittendon, '13). Corporal Spooner (Henry B. Cheadle, '13), Cadet Quill, O.D. (Basil Duke Edwards, '12), each had important contributions to the fun-making. Dolly Peachee, one of the visiting girls (William H. Youngs, '12) is sufficiently described by name.

The second act opens with a realistic scene representing the lobby of the Hotel Astor, presided over by the clerk (Henry B. Cheadle, '13), by Cutie, the telephone girl (Robert E. Patterson, '12) and by Flossie (Herman A. Ulloa, '12). Sam (Glenn C. Kilner, '12) and Bob (William J. Morrissey, '12) gave a fine exhibition of the turkey trot as they take the center of the stage with Cutie and Flossie. The cadets, who soon arrive as Admiral Googoo's guests, meet Lieutenant Colonel Pill (William Dean, '12). Mlle. Kickador, the famous Russian danseuse (d'Alary Fenchet, '12) displays her agility and the love affairs are laughably straightened out. Incidentally Child David (William Dean) enters for a moment and rather distracts attention. Throughout the play imitations and grinds were handed out freely. The whole thing was about the best show West Point has had for a long time, and the management, chorus and cast should be congratulated on their success. That the "ladies" of the cast and chorus were so charming is greatly due to the ladies of the post, and particularly to Mrs. Bethel, Mrs. Keefe, Mrs. Riggs and Miss Barry, who spent much time and thought in preparing the costumes. The ingeniously prepared scenery for both acts was made by Cadets Carlisle, Stanford, McDermott, P. R. Frank and Wilder.

The last basketball game of the season was played on Saturday afternoon, New York University's team being the visitors. At the end of the first half the score stood a tie, but in the second half the Army took the offensive and finally won with a score of 24-12. Cadet Van Vliet, '13, has been elected captain of the basketball team for the season 1912-1913.

A fencing match between the teams of the Washington Fencers' Club and the U.S. Military Academy came off immediately after the basketball game. The Washington Club is made up of former inter-collegiate champions. Between the fifth and sixth bouts Cadet Arnold, armed with a bayonet, defeated Cadet Herwig, armed with a broadsword, by 5 to 4. Cadet Herwig in a broadsword bout defeated Dr. Breckenridge, the individual champion of 1903 by 9 to 8. The Army won the contest by eight bouts to one.

Hineman, Army, defeated Dr. Breckenridge, 2 to 1; Wilbur, Army, defeated Lieutenant Solberg, 2 to 1; Raynor, Army, after tie, defeated Lieutenant Strong, 5 to 1; Hineman, Army, after tie, defeated Lieutenant Solberg, 3 to 2; Wilbur, Army, defeated Lieutenant Strong, 3 to 2; Dr. Breckenridge, defeated Raynor, 3 to 2; Hineman, Army, after tie, defeated Lieutenant Strong, 3 to 1; Wilbur, Army, defeated Dr. Breckenridge, 2 to 0; Raynor, Army, defeated Lieutenant Strong, 7 to 6.

At a recent meeting of the Academic Board the date of graduation was fixed for June 12. The board is busy preparing the papers for the examination of candidates in April.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 29, 1912.

The death of Prof. Philip R. Alger, U.S.N., who died at his home here on Friday last, produced a profound sorrow here both in Navy and civilian ranks. He was honored for his splendid professional talents and respected for his many personal virtues.

About seventy-five delegates of the national convention of the Navy League paid a visit to the Naval Academy on Saturday. A number of officers were detailed to show the visitors through the buildings and grounds. In the afternoon the visitors were received by Superintendent and Mrs. Gibbons.

The U.S.S. Olympia, the flagship of Admiral Dewey at Manila, will leave here on Saturday to be the station ship at Charleston, S.C.

The old hospital on the Government Farm, an annex of the Naval Academy grounds, is now being torn down. It was built in 1871, when Admiral D. D. Porter was Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and cost \$200,000. It was intended as a resort for Navy officers on sick leave. It was in operation but one year and after its abandonment as a hospital the building was used as a storehouse for the Naval Academy. The hospital and its outbuildings represented an anchor.

A movement is on foot to use the armory of the Naval Academy as a skating rink for several hours a day, at stated periods, during the months of March and April. There will be a series of ten meetings.

Mdsn. C. A. E. King, third class, of Baltimore, Md., has resigned. Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, U.S.N., retired, has been awarded the annual prize offered by the Naval Institute for the best paper on subjects of interest to the naval service. His subject was "Naval Might."

Bishop Alfred Harding, of the Episcopal Church, of Washington, D.C., preached at the Naval Academy chapel on Sunday. A large number responded on Monday to the invitation of Capt. and Mrs. Gibbons to meet Bishop Harding and Canon DeVries. Beautiful floral decorations ornamented the reception room. After the formal introductions the guests inspected the handsome engravings of the proposed national cathedral at St. Albans, Washington. Bishop Harding then delivered an address upon "The Needs of the National Cathedral at Washington," and "How Every Churchman Can Help Build It." The cathedral is to cost \$200,000. Mrs. Susan E. Murray, in memory of her daughter, Miss Mabel Murray, who was well known here, has given \$50,000 toward the edifice.

Ensign Philip F. Hamsch, U.S.N., spent the week-end here. Mrs. Hamsch, who had been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Feldmyer, left on Monday with her husband.

The Navy defeated the Pennsylvania gymnasium team on Saturday here by a score of 31 to 23. The contest was close until the last two events were decided. The Navy won all points in the tumbling, and made the victory decisive. The winners of points for the Navy were: Hatch, La Bombard, Landis, Hull, Skinner, Kieffer, Gillette, Lahodney and Cooper.

The Navy crew has invited the crew of the University of Wisconsin to row a race.

In the best exhibition of wrestling ever seen here, Cornell

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JOHN DUNCAN'S
Sons,
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won from the Naval Academy Saturday afternoon by four bouts to three. The Cornell grapplers had been excellently coached, were more adept in combining their holds and more systematic in their work than is usually seen in other than professional wrestlers. Though the midshipmen lost, they secured three falls to Cornell's one, the other bouts being awarded to Cornell on form and aggressiveness. Elder, the Navy captain, pinned Mason, in the bantam class, in a minute and thirty-five seconds. In other bouts the opponents were nearly evenly matched. The teams were: Navy—Elder, Merrill, Babbitt, Scofield, Sowell, Weems, Stecher; Cornell—Mason, Machat, Lewis, Coors, Shaw, Baine, Collins.

In one of the preliminary contests to the intercollegiate fencing tournament to be held in New York in March, the Navy on Saturday won from the University of Pennsylvania, seven bouts to two. Dunn, a Navy substitute, was the victim of two defeats. He took the place of Larimer after the midshipmen's captain had won his bout from Dalshimer, the Pennsylvania captain. The victory elated the Navy from the fact that the Quaker team had won from Columbia and Harvard. The Pennsylvania team consisted of Dalshimer, MacPherson and Burkett; the Navy's team were Larimer, Broadbent, Dodd and Dunn.

There will be an interesting sporting season at the Naval Academy this spring. There will be two dual meets and one triangular one between Cornell, Columbia and the Navy on the field and on the track. The latter contest will take place on May 11. The first dual struggle will be with the Hopkins University on April 27 and the second May 18 with Pennsylvania University. The annual inter-class meet will be held April 20, and the annual inter-class indoor and field track meet will occur on the evening of March 9. The lacrosse schedule is: March 21, Baltimore City College; March 28, University of Maryland; April 4, Lehigh; April 18, Swathmore; May 4, Crescent Athletic Club; May 9, Mount Washington Athletic Club.

The rowing season will open with a four-cornered contest, the Navy crew and the Fourth Class crew rowing the University and Freshmen crews, respectively, of the University of Pennsylvania, May 4. The other dates are: With Columbia, May 11, and the Syracuse first and second crews on May 18. The annual intercollegiate fencing tournament will be held at the Hotel Astor, New York, on April 5. The Navy will enter its Naval Academy team. Baseball has its additional zest here this season in the meeting on the Academy grounds of the Army and Navy nines.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 21, 1912.

Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray are guests at the Chamberlain. The Misses Murray are guests of their brother, Lieut. Maxwell Murray. Miss Marion Townsley is the guest of Miss Ann Brown Kimberly. On Sunday Col. and Mrs. Strong entertained at a luncheon for Gen. and Mrs. Murray, Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Major and Mrs. Hamilton. Mrs. Clarence H. McNeil left on Friday for a three weeks' visit to her mother in New York. Miss Hinkley, who has been visiting Mrs. McNeil, left for her home on Friday. Miss Ann Brown Kimberly entertained with a dinner on Friday for Miss Townsley, Miss Allen, Miss Lewis, Miss Bessie Kimberly, Lieutenants Holland, Medore Crawford, 27th Inf., J. B. Crawford, Stanton, McNeil.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart entertained on Saturday with a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Richard Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Mack. Thursday Capt. and Mrs. J. O. Steger had a dinner for Major and Mrs. Pence, Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Dickinson and Dr. Peed. Miss Mallon, of Leavenworth, Kas., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Gearhart. An unusually attractive dinner was given on Tuesday by Capt. and Mrs. Howell for Mr. and Mrs. George Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray, Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. John C. Ohnstad gave a bridge dinner for Col. and Mrs. Strong, Major and Mrs. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. Howell. Tuesday Mrs. Harry Barnes gave a bridge luncheon for Mesdames Perry, McNeil, Witham, Bradley, Hinkley, Paterson, Chamberlain and Totten. Prizes were won by Mrs. Paterson and Mrs. Witham. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Rhoades gave a bridge party. Her guests were Mesdames Strong, Pence, Baker, Perry, Hall, Masteller, Forse, Hase, Mack, Howell, Behr, Ohnstad, Hughes, Sunderland, Turtle, Witham, Winslow and Misses Pullman, Hughes, Natalie and Leonie Berry. Prizes were won by Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Mack, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Sunderland and Miss Pullman. Mrs. Witham poured tea. Mrs. Howell served ice cream.

On Friday afternoon Mrs. Paterson entertained at bridge for Mesdames Hero, Pence, Corbin, Murray, Barnes, Totten, Chamberlain, Steger, Howell, Merritt, Baker, Bradley, Hanna, Brand. Prizes were won by Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Cardwell served ice cream. Mrs. Barnes poured tea. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Steger had a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Baker. Mrs. Maxwell Murray had an informal tea Sunday for Gen. and Mrs. Murray. Mrs. Strong has issued at home cards for every Sunday afternoon until May. Capt. and Mrs. Bunker had a dinner given them at the Chamberlain Saturday by the lieutenants of Captain Bunker's company. Mrs. Strong gave a dinner Saturday for Gen. and Mrs. Murray, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes. Mrs. Champ Clarke, Captain Howell and Capt. and Mrs. Masteller.

Major and Mrs. Pence entertained at dinner, Friday, Col. and Mrs. Strong, Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Coward, Dr. and Mrs. Cummins, Capt. and Mrs. McKenny entertained at dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Capt. and Mrs. Herring, Capt. and Mrs. McBride, Capt. and Mrs. Brinton. Another dinner, Saturday, was given by Major and Mrs. Andrew Hero, for Major and Mrs. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. Cardwell, Captain Abbott and Miss Abbott. After the post hop, Friday evening, Captain Abbott gave a club supper for Mrs. Spinks, Mrs. Cole,

Mrs. and Miss Curtis, Capt. and Mrs. Steger. Lieutenant Duncan and Dr. Peed on Saturday evening had a club supper for Dr. and Mrs. Witham, Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes. Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. George Adams gave a dinner in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Murray. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Col. and Mrs. Strong, Gen. and Mrs. J. M. K. Davis, Major and Mrs. Hamilton. Major and Mrs. Chamberlain entertained with a dinner Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. Murray, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin, Capt. and Mrs. Baker. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Quinn Gray gave a bridge party for Mesdames Pence, Masteller, Morse, Witham, Barnes, Hanna, Turtle, John Munroe, William H. Monroe, Rhoades, Geere, Gearhart, Murray, Paterson, Baker, Sunderland, Totten, Misses Moran, Winslow, Perry.

Capt. and Mrs. Masteller gave an elaborate club supper Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Spinks, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Captain Abbott, Capt. and Mrs. Hase, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Forse, Captain Power, Dr. Peed, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Miss Masteller. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. McBride gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Strong, Major and Mrs. Hero, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Williams. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Carpenter had a bridge party for Mesdames Chamberlain, Barnes, Totten, Howell, Baker, Corbin, Maybach, Masteller, Pence, Ohnstad, Mack, Turtle, Clark, John Munroe and Miss Masteller. Prizes were won by Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Corbin, Mrs. Mack and Mrs. Clark. On Tuesday Mrs. Overton Dickinson had a dinner at the Chamberlain for Capt. and Mrs. Steger and Mrs. Merritt. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Hase had a club supper for Capt. and Mrs. Forse, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller.

On Friday Mrs. Rhoades had the second of her series of bridge parties. Her guests were Mesdames Carpenter, Arthur, Winslow, Hicks, Avery, Geere, Sunderland, Morse, Gearhart, Herring, Munroe, Monroe, Masteller, Brinton, Maybach, Brand and Misses Webber, Stevens, Masteller, Morse. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Gearhart, Mrs. Brinton. Mrs. Wilson poured tea and Mrs. Monroe served ice cream.

Mrs. G. B. Mareau, of Mexico City, and Mrs. F. W. Fitzpatrick, of Washington, D.C., were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Herring last week. Miss Stella Dunn, guest of Col. and Mrs. Knox, has returned to her home in Brooklyn. Miss Laura Lewis, visiting Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, left Monday for West Point for a week's stay before returning to New York.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clark entertained at Sunday supper in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Forse. Lieutenant Gross gave a dinner Thursday for Miss Erskine, Miss Pullman, Lieutenant Clark and chaperoned by Capt. and Mrs. Monroe. Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Morse gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Monroe, Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. Brinton, Lieutenant Perley and Miss Morse.

Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. John Munroe, Capt. and Mrs. Winslow, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Monroe, Miss Webber and Lieutenant Baxter. Wednesday Mrs. Sunderland had a bridge party. Her guests were Mesdames Brinton, Maybach, Munroe, Monroe, Winslow, Hicks, Avery, Herring, Clark, Brand, Turtle. Prizes were won by Mrs. Brinton and Mrs. Avery. Lieut. Allen Kimberly was the week-end guest of Lieut. Walter Dunn in Washington, D.C.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 21, 1912.

Mrs. Henry F. Odell entertained at a large and pretty affair on the afternoon of Feb. 14, when the Valentine's Day idea was carried out in decorations, place-cards and refreshments. The prizes, dainty silver trinkets, tied with long purple ribbons to huge bouquets of California violets, were won by Mesdames Henry T. Mayo, L. W. T. Waller, Emily Cutts, Jay M. Salladay, Carl Gamborg-Andersen, Miss Cremer and Mrs. T. J. J. See. Other guests were Mesdames Guy W. Brown, Harvey McCormick, Gatewood S. Lincoln, Oscar W. Koester, Charles M. Ray, Samuel Gordon, Wing, Alexander Van Keuren, George A. McKay, Frances B. Gatewood, Allen B. Reed, Mark St. C. Ellis, Henry M. Gleason, Stacy Potts, Turner, Schwable, Madam Irwin, Misses Whitaker and Hawke.

Col. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C., here on the West court-martial, was the guest of Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owen entertained at luncheon on Feb. 16, for Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer and Lieut. Col. Rufus H. Lane, members of the same court. Mrs. Howard E. Ames came up from Yerba Buena on Friday for a week's stay with Mrs. Alfred A. Pratt, who has an apartment at the Collins in Vallejo. Medical Director Ames, under treatment at the naval hospital, is convalescing and will soon return to duty.

Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhm and her mother, Mrs. Collins, of Seattle, are on a ten days' visit to San José and Los Gatos. Mrs. Grace Mellus Thomas, the young widow of Lieut. Comdr. Samuel B. Thomas, accompanied by her sister, Miss Katherine Mellus, is leaving Los Angeles to meet Mrs. Charles Thomas upon her arrival in New York from Nice the latter part of this month, when arrangements for the internment of the young naval officer will be made. P.A. Surg. Ernest O. Y. Eyttinge, recently discharged treatment, sails on the March transport for Guam, for duty. Surg. Morton W. Baker is receiving congratulations upon his promotion.

A pretty dinner was given aboard the revenue cutter McCulloch on Friday by Capt. and Mrs. Sill for Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Mrs. Wing, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Charles W. O. Bunker and Madam Gatewood. Bridge followed, the prizes going to Madam Gatewood and Captain Mayo. Col. Frank Denny was complimented guest at a dinner given on Friday by Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray. The guests included Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester and Mrs. Emily Cutts. Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Richardson have returned from a three month's leave and are now settled in their Port Miley quarters.

Lieut. Emory Winship, retired, and Mrs. Winship have returned to Coronado to spend the summer, after a few weeks' visit to San Francisco. They were accompanied on the trip South by Miss Margaret Casey. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. Clair Ellis entertained at luncheon in honor of Mrs. M. E. Pue, Miss Pue and Miss Anita Hack, of Baltimore, who are spending some time on the coast. Other guests included Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Taylor and Charles N. Felton, of San Francisco, Lieuts. Ernest E. Brooks and Herbert L. Kays. Miss Joy Wilson, of Berkeley, house guest of Mrs. Jay M. Salladay, was the motif for a bridge party given by Mrs. Salladay on Monday. Miss Wilson, Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin and Mrs. Allen B. Reed won the prizes, the other guests being Mesdames Charles M. Ray, Oscar W. Koester, Gatewood S. Lincoln, Guy W. Brown, Herbert L. Kelley, Alexander Van Keuren, Henry F. Odell and Carl Gamborg-Andersen.

A number of dinner parties preceded the dance given by the officers last evening, the last before the Lenten season and the largest seen here this winter. Many out-of-town guests were in attendance. Aboard the Independence Lieut. Harold L. Parsons, U.S.M.C., and Asst. Paym. Spencer E. Dickinson entertained a dinner party chaperoned by Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owen. Present were Mrs. Fairbanks, Miss Fairbanks, Mrs. Woodruff, Miss Woodruff, Miss Mildred Lansing and Miss Nina Blow, all of San Francisco, Lieut. Comdr. Ernest A. Brooks, Capt. William L. Redles, U.S.M.C., Surg. Morton W. Baker, Asst. Paym. Thomas Cochran. Mrs. Woodruff and Miss Woodruff are at Mare Island as guests of Mrs. Elizabeth Herrschhoff.

Col. Frank L. Denny and Charles L. Lauchheimer and Lieut. Col. Rufus H. Lane, U.S.M.C., here on the court-martial of Capt. Ernest E. West, U.S.M.C., returned to San Francisco yesterday, the findings having been forwarded to Washington. Other members of the court were Commo. Thomas D. Griffin, retired, Pay Dir. Charles M. Ray, Capt. Guy W. Brown, of the Independence, and Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis with Capt. Jay M. Salladay as judge advocate. Captain West pleaded not guilty to both charges, that of intoxication on Jan. 9, when the specifications alleged that he was in an intoxicated condition in the office of the commanding officer at the barracks at 9:30 in the morning, and

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was again intoxicated at 9 o'clock that night; and conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline of the Service, i.e., that he went to the quarters of the commandant of the navy yard at a late hour on that night to protest against the action taken by the medical board before which he was ordered when sent to the hospital from his quarters following the discovery of his alleged intoxicated condition. Captain West acted as his own counsel. Witnesses introduced by the prosecution were Col. L. W. T. Waller, Capt. Henry T. Mayo, Civil Engr. George A. McKay, who was present at Captain Mayo's quarters when Captain West called there, Surg. Henry F. Odell and P.A. Surg. James S. Woodward, members of the medical board of survey. Captain West introduced as his witnesses Commo. T. D. Griffin, Lieutenant Long and other officers of the barracks who had seen him on the day in question. He also took the stand in his own behalf, explaining his actions by the statement that he was laboring under a heavy mental and nervous strain on the day in question.

Comdr. Charles A. Brand, under treatment at the hospital for several weeks, appeared before the retiring board Feb. 19 and will probably be placed on the retired list for physical disability. A detachment of sixty-six marines, in command of Lieut. Charles S. McKeenry, U.S.M.C., arrived from Bremerton Feb. 19 to remain here until March 5, when they will sail for the Philippines with eighty-five marines from these barracks.

Inquiries received at the yard relative to the number of men required to take the cruiser St. Louis back to Bremerton seem to indicate that the maintenance of a receiving ship at the San Francisco Naval Training Station is to be abandoned. Present indications are that Bremerton will be made the only receiving station on this coast. Orders were received this week for the transfer of all marines, now carried on the Independence, to the Denver when that vessel is placed in commission here April 1.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1912.

On Washington's Birthday Mrs. George I. Gunckel entertained with a delightful bridge party. The prizes were won by Mesdames Talbott and Caldwell, and consolation by Mrs. Arthur Marshall. Other guests were Mrs. George A. Dodd, Mrs. D. C. Shanks, Mrs. H. C. Fisher, Mrs. Charles Billingslea, Mrs. Albert C. Thompson, Mrs. George H. Ferguson, Mrs. Hugh S. Brown, Mrs. J. Kelley Parsons, Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce, Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse, Mrs. A. C. Christie, Mrs. Walter S. Drysdale, Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Kerr and Miss Patterson, of Dayton, and the Misses Graham and Billingslea, of Maryland, Mrs. F. S. Leisenring, Mrs. Edwin Kilbourne and Mrs. S. Y. Caldwell, of Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Robert G. Caldwell gave a pretty luncheon last Friday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Samuel G. Caldwell, of Nashville. The guests were Mesdames G. A. Dodd, D. C. Shanks, J. Kelley Parsons, H. S. Brown, Henry C. Fisher, Alfred C. Thompson, Kenyon A. Joyce and George H. Ferguson. Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce entertained informally with a tea on Saturday, Feb. 24. Mrs. D. C. Shanks poured and Mrs. R. G. Caldwell served an ice. Many Columbus people enjoyed the hospitality of Lieut. and Mrs. Joyce.

Charles, the interesting son of Capt. and Mrs. L. F. Kilbourne, who has been critically ill for some time, and was operated on Wednesday, Feb. 21, at the Grant Hospital, is convalescing. Capt. J. Kelley Parsons and Hugh S. Brown and Lieuts. Kenyon A. Joyce, Samuel G. Talbott and George I. Gunckel attended the banquet of "Fourteenth-Fourth" Officers' Association, of Columbus, at the Virginia on the evening of the 22d.

Lieut. F. T. Cruise left last Tuesday for the Presidio of Monterey with a large detachment of recruits, and another detachment for Fort McDowell. Mrs. H. S. Leisenring, mother of Capt. F. S. Leisenring, is rapidly recovering from a delicate operation. The Misses Billingslea and Graham, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Billingslea for several weeks, left last Monday for their home in Maryland.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Feb. 28, 1912.

On Washington's Birthday Mrs. Ansell entertained at bridge in the afternoon. The Governors Island Bridge Club as well as a number of ladies from the post were present. Those from Governors Island were Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Barrette, Miss Biddle, Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. Paine and Miss Fenton, and Mrs. Farnum, of New York, while from Fort Hamilton were Mrs. Hess, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Wildrick, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Fenton, of Buffalo, Miss Hobbs, of Washington, Miss Holt, of Montgomery, Ala., Mrs. Stephenson, of Fort Wadsworth, and Mrs. Stiles. Mrs. Ansell's house guest. Prizes, dainty tea napkins, went to Mrs. Feeter and Miss Holt, while Mrs. Ansell won the club prize of three guest towels. Mrs. Paine poured tea and delicious refreshments were served.

Colonel White and Major Williams were guests at the "Dixie" dinner given by the Southern Society at the Hotel Astor, of New York, on the evening of Washington's Birthday. Capt. and Mrs. Wylie are receiving congratulations on

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Feeter entertained at luncheon Saturday in honor of Mrs. Hobbs, of Washington, who is visiting her, and Mrs. Fenton, of Buffalo. Others at luncheon were Mrs. Powell, of New York, Mrs. L. H. Lathrop, of Brooklyn, Miss Finlay, of Bensonhurst, Mrs. Hess, Mrs. Phisterer and Mrs. Wildrick. Later tea was served for other ladies of the post.

Dr. and Mrs. Hanson are now occupying the quarters formerly held by Captain Mould. Capt. and Mrs. Smith had a most delightful evening at their quarters Monday with cards and music. It had been intended that the guests should bowl, but the storm was so bad that the trip to the gymnasium was abandoned. A delicious supper was served.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Feb. 15, 1912.

Lieutenant Colonel Morgan entertained at a dance on Feb. 1 in honor of his daughter, Mrs. Eric Purden, of Iloilo, P.I.; the 11th Cavalry orchestra played. Mrs. Purden was assisted by Mrs. Keihl, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Vidmer and Mrs. Bell. Capt. George Langhorne gave a large card party on Feb. 2. There were six tables of bridge and one of poker. Miss Marie Cabell won the ladies' first prize, Lieutenant Ruggles won first prize and the booby prize was awarded to Mrs. Eric Purden. The poker prize was won by Mrs. Bartlett. Immediately after supper fire call sounded and the entire company ran to the scene of action, only to find that it was a false alarm. Later all the officers gathered at Captain Langhorne's for another supper.

Mrs. Rockwell entertained at dinner on Feb. 8. Her guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Reynolds, Lieut. and Mrs. Grunert, Miss Judith Oliver and Ensign James Parker, U.S.N. Mrs. Bartlett had as dinner guests on Feb. 3 Mr. and Mrs. Eric Purden, Capt. and Mrs. Amos, Lieutenant Colonel Morgan and Miss Ellis, of Cincinnati. Mrs. Clayton entertained at dinner on Feb. 5 Capt. and Mrs. Amos, Lieut. and Mrs. Ruggles, Major and Mrs. Lyster, Mrs. Hammond and Miss Langhorne. Lieut. and Mrs. Emil Laurson have arrived at Fort Oglethorpe, where Lieutenant Laurson has joined his regiment. Mrs. George Morgan has returned to Fort Oglethorpe with her daughter, Miss Dorothy, who is convalescing from typhoid fever.

Col. and Mrs. P. S. Rivers were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Chester P. Mills at this post on Feb. 9. Mrs. Cabell gave a dinner on Feb. 8 for Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Captain Langhorne and Mr. Langhorne, of Washington. The ball masqué on Feb. 9 was one of the largest affairs of the season at Fort Oglethorpe. Dancing commenced at nine o'clock and lasted until one-thirty. Mrs. Mills entertained at a hop supper in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson. Mrs. Bartlett entertained at a hop supper in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Purden. Captain Langhorne entertained at dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson. Miss Bolens, of San Antonio, is the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Amos.

Mrs. Clark Chandler has returned to Fort Oglethorpe with her mother, Mrs. Walker, after an absence of several months. The many friends of Mr. Marshall Langhorne will be pleased to learn of his fortunate appointment to the American Legation at Costa Rica, C.A. Miss Ellis entertained at a delightful tea on Sunday, Feb. 11, at her picturesque home, "The Hitching Post." Mrs. Rockwell gave a tea on Feb. 13. Mrs. Harmon's home was the scene of a very pretty card party on Wednesday, Feb. 14. There were three tables of auction bridge. The prizes were won by Mrs. Hunsaker and Miss Bolens. Mrs. Cushman gave a beautiful tea on Wednesday, Feb. 14, in honor of Mrs. F. A. Ruggles. She was assisted by Mrs. Hammond, Miss Oliver and Miss Langhorne.

The "Haines" Cup Jumping Contest took place at 2:30 Feb. 16 on the Olympic course near the post. There were nine entries, Lieutenant Harris, Lieutenant Ruggles, Captain Vidmer, Captain Rockwell, Lieutenant Chandler, Lieutenant Jewell, Lieutenant Estes and Captain Cushman. Lieutenant Ruggles won the cup, his horse, the Pink 'n', making but two faults. Captain Vidmer was second on "Jack of Spades," with 2½ faults, and Captain Cushman third on Marmion, 5 faults. The cup was presented to the regiment by Captain Vidmer, in honor of the late Captain John T. Haines, 11th Cav. The next contest for the cup will take place in September. The hunt on Friday, Feb. 16, was an unusually exciting one. The ground was heavy and the course steep. There was a terrible run before the fox was killed. Mrs. Hammond, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Clayton, was the first lady in at the finish and received the "brush." A hunt breakfast at the Officers' Club was partaken of upon the riders' return to the post.

Mrs. Hammond and Miss Langhorne entertained at dinner on the night of Feb. 17 in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson. Their other guests were Captain Langhorne, Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Lyster entertained at dinner on Saturday night, Feb. 17. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Purden, Lieut. and Mrs. Keihl, Lieut. and Mrs. Bell and Miss Oliver, of St. Louis. Col. James Parker, 11th Cav., returned Saturday, Feb. 17, after a leave of three weeks. Captain McKinley gave a very enjoyable stag party on the night of Colonel Parker's return. Several people were out from Chattanooga and all had a charming evening. Colonel Parker has as his guest Colonel Leonard, formerly colonel of the 12th New York Volunteers. Colonel Leonard's regiment was stationed at Chickamauga Park in 1898 and at that time Colonel Parker was Colonel Leonard's lieutenant colonel.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 22, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. Ripley gave a dinner on Saturday in honor of a sister of Captain Ripley. There were over forty guests and a five course dinner was served, after which bridge was played. Among those present were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Sturgis, Major and Mrs. Tate, Major and Mr. Murray, Major and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Garber, Capt. and Mrs. Hannay, Colonel Puyol, Mrs. Kenney, Captain Kobbé, Lieut. and Mrs. Herz, Lieutenants Cowley, Krogstad, Bowers, Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Lieutenant Lockwood, Col. and Mrs. Appel, Capt. and Mrs. Siler, Lieut. and Mrs. Adams, Miss Kay.

Major and Mrs. B. A. Moore entertained at bridge on Thursday. A course supper was served. Mrs. Siler, Mrs. Rice, Major Tate and Lieutenant Garber were awarded prizes. The party included Capt. and Mrs. Julius Conrad, Major and Mrs. D. A. Tate, Major and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Sturgis, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Taylor, Major and Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. F. W. Kobbé, Colonel

Puyol, Capt. and Mrs. Hannay, Capt. and Mrs. Siler, Lieut. and Mrs. Garber.

Capt. and Mrs. Simonds entertained informally Tuesday with a Dutch supper for Major and Mrs. Murray, Major and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, Capt. and Mrs. Siler, Lieut. and Mrs. Baehr, Capt. and Mrs. Preston, Capt. and Mrs. Ripley and Captain Ripley's sister.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 26, 1912.

Mrs. Hannay entertained a few at dinner Wednesday. Mrs. Appel complimented Mrs. Butler with a bridge party. Mrs. Murray entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Baxter and Mrs. Kennedy, a reception following, and a buffet luncheon was served. Mrs. Page presided over the coffee urn, and Mrs. Appel at the punch bowl.

Mrs. Herr entertains the 22d Infantry Bridge Club to-day. The ladies of the 3d Cavalry gave a Leap Year dance Friday evening which was most enjoyable. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Roberts entertained Gen. and Mrs. Lee, Gen. and Mrs. Page at dinner Thursday.

Mrs. Schumm is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ripley, for a month. Capt. and Mrs. Preston gave a pretty dinner on Washington's Birthday. The place-cards and favors were miniature cherry trees and hatchets. Their guests were Misses Martin, Aubrey, Lieutenants Lockwood and Rozelle. Mrs. Dichtmann, of Fort Slocum, is on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Winn. Mrs. Rozelle has returned to Dallas, after a visit to her son and daughter.

Mrs. Conrad entertained at bridge and an elaborate luncheon. The table was beautifully decorated with narcissus. The prizes were won by Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Rolfe.

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., Feb. 20, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Augustine McIntyre entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Roger S. Parrott, Miss Calla Ohmer and Captain Westervelt at dinner on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. William Wood and Lieutenant Capron were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Alfred A. Starbird on Monday. Major and Mrs. George W. Goode were host and hostess at dinner on Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Dan T. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Augustine McIntyre, Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stone and Mrs. Ennis.

A very attractive Valentine supper party was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Telephor G. Gottschalk on Wednesday for Mr. and Mrs. Allison, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold E. Miner, the Misses Ohmer, Starbird and Osborne, Lieutenants Maul, Capron, Martin, Bailey, Hatch and Oliphant and Captain Westervelt. Hearts were played after supper and the prizes were won by Miss Gottschalk and Captain Westervelt, Miss Starbird and Lieutenant Maul. Lieut. and Mrs. Roger S. Parrott entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Louis R. Dougherty and Captain Westervelt at dinner on Tuesday.

A delightful dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. Alfred A. Starbird on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Ernest Hinds, Major and Mrs. Chandler Robbins, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Col. Granger Adams, Captain Westervelt and Lieutenant Bailey. Mrs. George W. Goode left on Thursday to visit her daughters, Mrs. Horace H. Fuller and Mrs. Charles D. Rogers, at Fort Oglethorpe. Capt. William P. Ennis, from Fort Reno, spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stone. Lieutenant Winton, 7th Cav., was a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Starbird last week.

The officers' hop, held on Friday evening, was well attended by the officers and ladies of the garrison and School of Fire. The School of Fire opened on Feb. 15 and all officers in connection with it have reported for duty. Mrs. Pratt arrived with Capt. Raymond S. Pratt, who is attending the School of Fire. Valentines as favors formed one of the attractive features of the enlisted men's hop on Wednesday evening. The game played between Battery B and the officers' team on Saturday in the bowling tournament was won by the enlisted men.

The Ladies' Bridge Club met with Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr on Tuesday and the prize was won by Mrs. Wood. The Regimental Bridge Club met at the home of Major and Mrs. Farr on Thursday evening. The prizes going to Capt. and Mrs. William S. Wood and Lieut. and Mrs. Fred A. Prince. Mrs. John B. W. Corey entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Louis Dougherty on Friday. Delicious refreshments were served and the pretty table prizes were won by Mrs. Farr, Mrs. Miner, Mrs. Prince and Miss Osborne.

Col. Granger Adams gave a charming dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Ernest Hinds, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas D. Osborne, Major and Mrs. Chandler P. Robbins and Chaplain Murphy. A very pretty dinner was given on Saturday by Capt. and Mrs. Beverly F. Browne for Major and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr, Lieut. and Mrs. Fred Prince. Capt. George R. Greene is a guest of Captain Westervelt. Capt. Laurin L. Lawson has been spending several days with Capt. and Mrs. William Wood.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

GRAHAM.—Born to the wife of Dr. George B. Graham, dental surgeon, U.S.A., Feb. 1, 1912, a daughter, at Kawaiki reservation, H.T.

KRAFFT.—Born on Feb. 13, 1912, to Instr. Herman T. Krafft, of the U.S. Naval Academy, and Mrs. Krafft, a daughter, Mary Benson Krafft. The child is a granddaughter of Capt. William S. Benson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Benson.

STOCKER.—Born to Naval Constr. and Mrs. Robert Stocker, Feb. 27, 1912, a son, at the navy yard, New York.

WAGNER.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Elvin H. Wagner, 29th Inf., at Fort Niagara, N.Y., a daughter, Elizabeth Florence, on Feb. 22, 1912.

WAGNER.—Born at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 23, 1912, a son, John Aspinwall Wagner, to the wife of 2d Lieut. Hayden W. Wagner, 3d U.S. Cav.

WILLCOX.—Born at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 21, 1912, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Col. Charles Willcox, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

WYLLIE.—Born on Feb. 23, 1912, a daughter, Zoe Roberta, to the wife of Capt. R. E. Wyllie, C.A.C., U.S.A., Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

YOUNGBERG.—Born at West Point, N.Y., on Feb. 26, 1912, to Mrs. Youngberg, wife of Capt. Gilbert A. Youngberg, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a daughter, Adèle de Raismes.

MARRIED.

LAWRASON—HARVEY.—At New Orleans, La., Feb. 19, 1912, Lieut. Guy B. Lawrason, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Alida Harvey.

NEWTON—HART.—At New York city, Feb. 8, 1912, Rev. Edward Pearsons Newton and Miss Carolina Burton Hart.

REED—PRESTON.—At Honolulu, H.T., Feb. 11, 1912, Lieut. William A. Reed, 2d U.S. Inf., and Miss Esther Repley Preston, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Homer N. Preston, 2d U.S. Inf.

SMITH—LYONS.—At Charleston, S.C., Feb. 27, 1912, Lieut. Simeon B. Smith, U.S.N., and Miss Amelia Lyons, sister of the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Blakely, U.S.N.

WORTHINGTON—MARTIN.—At Monterey, Cal., Feb. 19, 1912, Capt. Joseph A. Worthington, Med. Corps, U.S.A., to Miss Aileen Theresa Martin, daughter of Mrs. James Martin, East Orange, N.J.

DIED.

ALGER.—Died at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 23, 1912, Prof. Philip R. Alger, U.S.N.

GILLISS.—Died at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 24, 1912, John P. Gilliss, son of the late Commo. John P. Gilliss, U.S.N., and Elizabeth Tatnall.

HOGARTY.—Died at Kansas City, Kas., Feb. 25, 1912, Mrs. Harriet R. Hogarty, wife of Lieut. William P. Hogarty, U.S.A., retired.

MARSHALL.—Died at Charleston, Ill., Feb. 24, 1912, Col. James M. Marshall, U.S.A., retired.

O'KEEFE.—Died at Sandy Hook, N.J., Feb. 23, 1912, Sergt. Bernard O'Keefe, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

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STEELE.—Died at Spring Lake, N.J., Feb. 29, 1912, Naval Constr. Robert W. Steele, U.S.N., retired.

VAN ALLEN.—Died at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 11, 1912, Miss Frances Van Allen, sister of the wife of Capt. John McAdams, U.S.A. Interment at Mackinac Island, Mich.

WILLIAMS.—Died at Olongapo, P.I., Feb. 29, 1912, Chief Bten. Harry Williams, U.S.N.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

13TH N.Y.—COL. CHARLES O. DAVIS.

Commodore Robert P. Forshaw, commanding the Naval Militia of New York, accompanied by a staff of six, reviewed the 13th Regiment of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., in its armory on the night of Feb. 28, and witnessed a fine display. Commodore Forshaw, previous to his elevation to the Commandership, was in command of the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn, and there has been a warm friendship between the two organizations since the formation of the battalion in 1897.

For the review the twelve companies of the regiment were equalized with fronts of twenty files, divided among the three battalions the commanders of whom, from right to left, were Majors G. W. Rodgers, Sydney Grant and G. H. Kemp.

The ceremonies began at 9 o'clock with a regimental drill under Col. Charles O. Davis which, while finely executed, was, we think, a little tedious to the audience, the drill consuming thirty minutes. This, with the ceremonies of review and parade and the exhibition of target practice, made the military program a very long one and the finish very late. The drill could well have been omitted.

Colonel Davis was in command of the review also, which was a finely conducted ceremony. In the passage, however, the 3d Battalion had a number of men out of step, particularly in the 8th Company, whose position was the second in the battalion. Major Rogers took the parade, which made Capt. Frank Dean, a battalion commander for the time being. In forming line the 3d Battalion took position too far to the left, there being enough interval to admit another battalion between it and the 2d. For this ceremony all the companies paraded unequalized, the 1st Company, Capt. Frank Dean, being the largest with a front of forty files, and the 6th Company, Capt. A. C. McNevin, the second largest with thirty-six files front.

After some interesting artillery practice with the 8-inch and 4-inch guns, there was dancing for members and guests, the reviewing party and special guests being entertained by Colonel Davis and his officers. After the collation Colonel Davis, with appropriate remarks, introduced Commodore Forshaw and Comdr. K. L. Martin to the guests. Commodore Forshaw made some brief remarks in which he referred to the help his old battalion had received in its early struggles from the 13th. Commander Martin, of the 2d Naval Battalion, who installed the compressed air plant in the armory of the 13th and was helpful to it in other ways, also made appropriate remarks. Among other special guests were Gen. E. F. Austin, Lieut. Col. E. E. Janicky, Major H. S. Rasquin, Major J. J. Byrne, Lieut. F. D. Tausley, Major F. Wells and Major E. J. Winterroth, N.G.N.Y., and Capt. J. B. Mitchell, U.S.A.

Commencing March 4 Colonel Conley, of the 69th N.Y., directs that drills in the school of the battalion be held as follows: First Battalion, Major Lynch (Cos. F, I, K and L), Monday of each week until further orders; 2d Battalion, Major Duffy (Cos. A, E, G and H), Wednesday of each week until further orders; 3d Battalion, Major Reville (Cos. B, C and D), Thursday of each week until further orders. Col. H. has elected 2d Lieut. John P. Hurley first lieutenant.

Col. George R. Dyer, of the 12th N.Y., after a six weeks' vacation abroad with his family has resumed his military duties. He visited England, France and Spain, and had a most enjoyable trip. His officers and men warmly welcomed his return. Second Lieut. E. C. Bailey, of Co. H., has been elected first lieutenant.

Col. George R. Dyer, 12th N.Y., on Feb. 29 received numerous congratulations upon his formal appointment by Governor Dix as brigadier general, 1st Brigade, to succeed Gen. George Moore Smith, retired for age, and he was sworn into his new office, on the night of Feb. 29. General Dyer was the second senior colonel in the state on the lineal list, his senior being Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th Regiment, to whom the appointment was first tendered. The promotion of Colonel Dyer is not only a very popular one, but is well deserved. He has given a very large amount of time to his military duties, and has worked hard and successfully in the many details of his office. His regiment has long been known as one of the most reliable in the Guard, and this has been demonstrated on numerous occasions. General Dyer first joined the Guard as a private in Company K, of the 7th Regiment, in June, 1889, and was elected a second lieutenant of Company G, 12th Regiment, May 16, 1892. He was promoted first lieutenant in March, 1893, and captain the following May, major in June, 1899, and colonel in September, 1899, succeeding Col. Robert W. Leonard, resigned. He served with the regiment in the Volunteer Army as captain and major from May 2, 1898, until the regiment was mustered out April 20, 1899. After the war most of the Volunteers left the regiment, and it then became a mere skeleton organization. With the election of Colonel Dyer the uphill work of again building up the National Guard organization commenced, and it was finally brought to a successful issue.

Adjutant General Verbeck, of New York, has issued a handy little bulletin giving information for prospective recruits. In the event of this bulletin proving of value, which is believed it will, a bulletin for the use of the new recruit will be issued.

Co. C of the 23d N.Y., Capt. James Robb, will hold a vaudeville entertainment and dance on Friday night, March 8, in the armory at Bedford and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn. This company is one of the most enterprising in the regiment, and its events always prove a great success.

Capt. Arthur E. Wenige, of Co. L, 14th N.Y., and Lieuts. Malcom R. Matherson and D. W. Murphy, of Cos. F and B, respectively, have resigned. Pressure of private business is attributed by the two last named officers as the reason for the step taken by them. Captain Wenige resigns under charges, which alleged he signed a false muster.

The 5th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Colonel Van Walraven, whose armory is located in Paterson, will be reviewed by Major Gen. P. Farmer Wanser, on Thursday night, March 7.

A written solution of a map problem in Infantry patrolling will be made and mailed by officers of the Michigan National

Guard Regiment to take the correspondence course to Capt. Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf., Lansing, Mich., before March 11, 1912.

71ST N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM G. BATES.

Lieut. Col. William W. Ladd, Judge Advocate of the division, N.G.N.Y., and one of the most highly esteemed officers of the Guard, was the guest of honor of Major William S. Beekman, 1st Battalion, 71st N.Y., and his officers on the night of Feb. 23, when he was honored with a review of the command at the armory. The event was an exceptionally enjoyable one both militarily and socially. The battalion in its military exercises of review, battalion drill and parade made a fine showing, and proved itself to be a thoroughly drilled command.

The battalion was made up of Cos. H, Captain Wells; A, Captain Schumacker; E, Captain Eben, and D, Captain Brockbridge, with Lieut. John W. Goff, jr., battalion adjutant, and Lieut. A. E. Canterbury, Q.M. and C. Each company was equalized with twenty solid files, and the distinctive full dress was worn. Colonel Ladd was accompanied by an honorary staff consisting of Lieut. Cols. George A. Wingate and J. N. Stearns, of the division staff. A large and select audience was present, and frequently showed its enthusiasm during the military evolutions for the work of the battalion. The passage was executed both in quick and double time, and in the latter the men kept excellent alignment and step, coming down on the ball of the foot without the unseemly jumbling frequently seen in poorly instructed commands. The band played the air of "Pop Goes the Weasel," which is well suited for double time. Major Beekman following the review put his battalion through an interesting drill. After an advance in line, close column on first company was formed, and after a brief march in close column the battalion executed right and left oblique, close column of companies in column of squads and advance in double time followed by a formation in line, by the companies executing left front into line. A march in column of squads, then in column of companies with full distance, and then a formation in line concluded the drill. Co. H was next ordered to the front and presented with both the Banks and Zabriskie trophies for armory rifle shooting. Col. William G. Bates making the presentation. After the battalion parade there was dancing for members and guests, and the reviewing party and special guests were entertained by Major Beekman and his officers.

The night of the review was the twenty-fifth anniversary of Major Beekman's joining the 71st as a member of Co. B, originally known as the "Harlem Company." It was also the twenty-fifth anniversary, lacking one day, of Lieutenant Colonel Ladd's becoming an officer in the National Guard. Colonel Bates has recommended the brevet of lieutenant colonel for Major Beekman for meritorious service of twenty-five years.

The 2d Battalion of the regiment, under command of Major E. J. Flack, and consisting of Cos. G, C, F and M, had a similarly successful review by Col. O. B. Bridgman, 1st Cav., on the night of Feb. 28. Chaplain Edgar Tilton has applied for retirement.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Answers" this week will be found on page 820.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1912.

Little Charles Kilbourne, son of Capt. and Mrs. L. F. Kilbourne, 24th Inf., is seriously ill from the effect of measles. Mrs. J. Kelley Parsons entertained with a luncheon, Feb. 15, in honor of her grandmother, Mrs. Beatty, who celebrated her seventy-seventh birthday. Only members of the family were present.

One of the most attractive card parties given this winter was the one given last Thursday afternoon, the 14th, by Mrs. Hugh S. Brown, wife of the post adjutant. There were four tables and hearts was played in honor of St. Valentine. Prizes were won by Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce, Mrs. Ferguson, of New York city, Mrs. Henry Clay Fisher, Mrs. F. S. Leisenring, Miss Sara Billingslea, of Georgetown, and the consolation by Miss Graham, of Georgetown. Delicious refreshments were served, the ices, bonbons and cakes being carried out in hearts. Among other invited guests were Mrs. George A. Dodd, Mrs. D. C. Shanks, Mrs. Charles Billingslea, Misses Graham and Billingslea, Misses J. Kelley Parsons, Mrs. Alfred Thompson, Mrs. A. C. Christie, Mrs. R. G. Caldwell, Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse, Mrs. S. J. Talbott, Mrs. Walter Drysdale, Mrs. Gunckel, Mrs. S. Y. Caldwell, of Nashville, Tenn., and Mrs. J. Presley Baile, Mrs. Benson R. Hodges, Mrs. Gerald Montaigne and Miss Fuller, of Columbus.

On Friday, Feb. 16, another delightful bridge party was given by Mrs. Fisher, wife of Lieut. Col. H. C. Fisher, Med. Corps. Among the winners were Mesdames Billingslea, Joyce and Brown. Other guests were Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. Shanks, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Ferguson, Miss Patterson, of Dayton, Ohio, Mrs. Rittenhouse, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Gunckel, Mrs. Drysdale, Mrs. S. Y. Caldwell, of Nashville, and the Misses Billingslea and Graham, of Georgetown.

The second of a series of delightful hops given by the officers of the garrison was held on the evening of Feb. 17. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. D. C. Shanks and Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Thompson received the guests. Last Tuesday, Feb. 20, Mrs. D. C. Shanks entertained at a heart party. The prize-winners were Mrs. J. Kelley Parsons, Mrs. Hugh S. Brown, Mrs. Robert G. Caldwell, Miss Sue Billingslea and the booby prize, a crate of lemons, was carried off by Mrs. A. C. Thompson. Others who enjoyed this delightful party were Mesdames Dodd, Billingslea, Ferguson, Miss Graham, Miss Patterson, Caldwell, Joyce, Fisher, Rittenhouse, Leisenring, Guthrie, Kerr, Ashbrook, Talbott, Gunckel and Drysdale.

Lieut. Fred T. Cruise left Tuesday morning for San Francisco with a detachment of recruits. Mrs. Robert Gunckel entertained with a card party Thursday, Feb. 22. Miss Patterson, of Dayton, Ohio, is the house guest of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Gunckel.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 17, 1912.

On Monday morning the Fort Russell Musical Club met with Mrs. Gilmore. Mrs. Gilmore and Mrs. Chapin sang. Mrs. McNair gave a piano selection and Mrs. Kemper contributed a zither solo. Lieut. and Mrs. Raborg gave a dinner on Saturday for their house guest, Miss McMurtree. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmore, Capt. and Mrs. Snyder and Dr. Williamson.

The first of a series of concerts was given on Tuesday evening by the 11th Infantry band before a large and appreciative audience. The officers and ladies were seated in the balcony, the enlisted men of the different organizations occupying the lower floor. Lieut. and Mrs. James H. Van Horn entertained at supper after the concert in honor of their guest, Miss Fernandez, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Kemper, Capt. and Mrs. Holley, Lieut. and Mrs. McAdams, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Lieut. and Mrs. Reardan, Mrs. Rosalie Williams, Lieutenants McCune and Baade.

Dr. Williamson gave a theater party on Monday evening for Miss McMurtree, Lieut. and Mrs. Raborg and Lieutenant Engel. A most attractive and enjoyable social function was the card party, followed by a tea, given by Mrs. Charles E. Stodter for Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker on Wednesday afternoon. There were two tables of bridge, the players being Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Fugler, Mrs. Hathaway, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Kemper, Miss Rosalie Williams and Miss Davis. Mrs. Kemper and Mrs. Hathaway for highest scores received each a handsome lace handkerchief. Playing five hundred were Mesdames Van Horn, Holley, Sparks, Clarke, Reardan, Erlenkotter, Love and Miss Little, and Mrs. Holley was awarded a beautiful handkerchief for the highest score. A number of officers and ladies came in to tea at five o'clock. Mrs. Guilfoyle, Mrs. Dade, Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Hamilton served, assisted by Mrs. Christian, Mrs. Rubottom and Mrs. Cowan. It being Valentine's Day red hearts were most artistically used in all the decorations.

On Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Otto L. Brunzell entertained the Chatter Club. Mrs. Robert H. Wescott was

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hostess at a tea on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Morton. In the receiving line were Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Wescott and Mrs. Kemper. Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Eastman, Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Holley served, assisted by Mrs. Clarke and Miss Rosalie Williams. Mrs. Reardan presided at the punch bowl. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Hathaway presided at a very pretty yellow dinner on Thursday evening. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. Stodter and Lieut. and Mrs. Raborg. Mrs. George F. Hamilton was hostess at a bridge tea on Thursday for Mesdames Christian, Brooke, Fugler, Walker, Noble, Chapin, Myer, Keiffer, Tompkins, Brunzell, Black, Hathaway, Reno, Rubottom, Miss Little and Miss Tilton. Mrs. Charles E. Hathaway entertained delightfully with five tables of bridge on Friday afternoon, the prize for each table being a handsome glass dish with silver deposit, won by Mesdames Rubottom, Reno, Christian, Kemper and Williamson.

Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Wescott had as their dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. Kemper and Capt. and Mrs. Morton. The Regimental Card Club met at the Infantry Club on Friday evening with the usual large attendance, Mesdames Lee, Lawrence and Keiffer being the hostesses, and Mrs. Myer, Mrs. Palmer, Captain Kemper and Lieutenant Russell carrying off the prizes at bridge, and Lieut. and Mrs. Van Horn winning the prizes at five hundred.

Friday being Miss Kimball's birthday, Major and Mrs. Anos W. Kimball gave her a pleasant surprise by inviting some of her friends to spend the evening. They assembled at the residence, where Miss Little and Lieutenant Baade distinguished themselves by making the most words out of the letters contained in the word Valentine, for which Miss Little was given a handsome silver tray and Lieutenant Baade a silver match safe, both marked with Miss Kimball's name and the date. They then adjourned to the Atlas Theater, where they formed a box party. They then returned to Major Kimball's quarters for a delicious supper. The guests were Miss Little, Miss Williams, Miss Dade, Miss Juanita Kimball, Lieutenants Baade, Rothwell, Sparks, Divins and Collins.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Feb. 17, 1912.

The battalion of the 18th Infantry stationed at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and a machine-gun platoon, under command of Major George D. Moore, arrived in El Paso the first of the week and have gone into camp on the site used by the 4th Cavalry near this post. The officers accompanying the battalion are Major Moore, Major Kent Nelson, surgeon, Capt. A. W. Watts, Guy G. Palmer, Lieut. B. W. Feild, S. T. Mackall, W. F. Robinson, D. O. Byars. Major Moore was formerly stationed at this post as a second lieutenant of his present regiment.

Mrs. Alfred Aloe, wife of Captain Aloe, 1st Inf., who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Robert F. Campbell, in El Paso for several weeks, is recovering from a recent illness. Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., United States Boundary Commissioner, and Señor Beltran y Puga, of the Mexican Boundary Commission, met in El Paso the first of the week and examined the boundary maps of the Brownsville line between Mexico and the United States.

The committee of El Paso business men who left the first of the week for Washington, D.C., to work for the enlargement of this post, telegraphed to-day that the outlook for an enlargement to at least a regimental post looked encouraging. The officers of the 4th Cavalry and the members of the Toltec

Club will have a polo contest to-morrow on the post parade ground.

Lieut. B. W. Feild, 18th Inf., who through mistake arising from unfamiliarity with his surroundings took an armed force of nineteen soldiers into Mexico on Feb. 14, has been placed in arrest at his camp pending investigations. The street car passes into Mexico over the Stanton street bridge and returns on the Santa Fé bridge, thus making a loop into Mexican territory, but Lieutenant Feild, having never been in El Paso before, was unaware of this fact. Excitement over the unfortunate mistake was high in Juarez for a day or two, and it was necessary to call out the El Paso Militia.

With the arrival of the 18th Infantry to do guard duty at the international bridges, the 4th Cavalry troops are doing guard duty along the Rio Grande River. Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., commanding officer, received a request the middle of the week from the Bailey ranch in New Mexico for a guard, as the Mexican rebels were pillaging the property, which lies on both sides of the line. Capt. W. F. Clark, regimental adjutant, was detailed to go to Columbus, N.M., to investigate the matter.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Feb. 16, 1912.

Col. T. F. Davis, temporarily in command of the Department of the Missouri, entertained the officers of the regiment at the club Friday afternoon. While there is general regret in the regiment over losing Capt. Harry A. Hegeman and his family by reason of his detail to the Quartermaster's Department, we realized that he goes to a staff department for the duties of which he is peculiarly well qualified.

Mesdames Hulme, Johnson, Grote and Blackford were guests of Mrs. Gillette at a beautifully appointed bridge party Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. J. L. Wier entertained at dinner Sunday night for Lieut. Bruce Magruder and F. L. Purdon and Capt. R. Sheldon. On Monday Lieut. S. L. Pike entertained all the bachelors of the garrison at dinner to say farewell to Lieut. Bruce Magruder, who left the post that night for San Antonio, where he was married yesterday to Miss Clara Ferol Lott. Capt. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson entertained at dinner Saturday for Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, Mrs. Hulme, Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Grote and Capt. and Mrs. Will L. Pyles.

Captain Como has been detailed as quartermaster of the 18th Infantry and Lieut. W. A. Alfante as post quartermaster, relieving Capt. H. A. Hegeman. Mrs. Andres entertained at bridge Monday for the purpose of instructing a number of the younger women.

All the Masons of the garrison have been invited to attend the annual ball of Kalif Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, Oasis of Sheridan, at the Kerby Opera House to-night. It is one of Sheridan's big social events of the year and the post will be well represented. Mr. and Mrs. Bert Langworthy, of Buffalo, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson, and will attend the Shriners' ball with them this evening.

Every man, woman and child in the post has submitted to vaccination as a protection against smallpox, which is epidemic in the nearby mining camps. The non-commissioned officers are agitating the organization of a lodge of Moose and have authority to proceed in the matter as soon as conditions are better settled.

Lieut. Philip Hayes entertained at cards Tuesday evening



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for Capt. and Mrs. Pyles, Mrs. Clinton, Miss Howell, Capt. R. Sheldon, Mrs. Hulme and Colonel Hasbrouck. Capt. H. A. Hegeman was among the guests of Mrs. J. B. Kendrick at a unique dinner given for bachelors and temporary widowers.
The Virginia Jubilee Singers entertained last night with a splendid program of plantation melodies, bird imitations, etc. The last of the series of entertainments arranged by Chaplain Axton will be Tuesday, Feb. 27, when Mr. and Mrs. Spafford, cartoonists and clay modelers, are to appear.

PORT MYER.

Port Myer, Va., Feb. 21, 1912.

Mrs. F. O. Johnson entertained at a bridge luncheon last Wednesday for eight ladies. Almost all of the ladies in the post went in costume to the dance given on Valentine's night by Miss Marshall, daughter of Brig. Gen. W. L. Marshall. Col. and Mrs. Garrard entertained at several tables of bridge last Thursday evening, celebrating their twenty-ninth wedding anniversary. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. F. O. Johnson, Miss Howard, Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Barnhardt, Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Tate, their guest, Miss Moorman, Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Hirschinger, and Captain Kirkpatrick. Capt. Warren Dean was host at a tea on Friday afternoon for some of the young ladies who recently took part in the society play, "The College Hero," and for the bachelors of the post.

Mrs. George Patten left Friday for New Orleans, where she will remain until after the Mardi Gras. Mrs. R. F. Tate had a few friends in for tea Friday afternoon to meet her guest, Miss Moorman. Miss Caputo is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Sherman Miles, who entertained at a tea in her honor on Saturday. Mrs. Belden Noble, Mrs. Miles's mother, presided at the tea table. Col. and Mrs. Garrard entertained at dinner Monday for Mrs. W. B. Lane, Mrs. McEwen Fryn and Miss Prun, of Albany, N.Y., Miss Hirschinger, Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster, Lieutenants Bradford and Connelly, Messrs. Dunbar, Dodson, Maurice Moore and John McMenamin. Mr. McMenamin is the guest of his sister, Mrs. W. H. Shepherd.

Major and Mrs. Summerall had Miss Hawkins, Miss Byrne, Lieutenants Simpson and Shepherd as guests for dinner Monday, afterwards going to the hop. Other dinner hosts were Major and Mrs. P. S. Foltz, Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Major Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Barnett and Lieutenant Patten. The hop Monday night was the last formal one of the season and was a great success. The room was decorated in flags and greens, and a delicious supper was served by Demoné. The guests were received by Mrs. Leonard Wood and Mrs. Joseph Garrard. After the hop Captain Dean and Lieutenants Surles and Bradford were hosts at a supper. Lieut. and Mrs. Barnett also gave a supper. Last night all the officers and ladies in the post donned their full dress and went to the White House for the Army and Navy reception.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 8, 1912.

Mrs. John L. Sehon was among those at a tea given Monday by the Misses Fay at their home on Golden Hill in honor of Miss Hall, of Springfield, Mass., who is passing the winter in Southern California.

Col. D. C. Collier has been re-elected president of the Aero Club of San Diego. This is the largest club of its kind on the coast, and possibly second only to the national organization, the Aero Club of America. S. C. Payson, of this city, has been selected as a delegate to the annual convention and dinner of the Navy League of the United States at Washington, D.C.

Mrs. John Ballou was hostess Tuesday afternoon at one of the largest bridge parties of the season at the U. S. Grant Hotel. The invited guests included Mrs. Ballinger, Mrs. Arthur T. Valentine, Mrs. D. C. Collier, Mrs. R. W. Dodge, Mrs. Mason Jackson, Mrs. S. C. Macy, Mrs. R. V. Maize, Mrs. John L. Sehon, Mrs. John Stafford, Mrs. A. W. Vogdes and Mrs. C. B. Vogdes.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Feb. 16, 1912.

Mrs. George Ruhlen, jr., baby and maid returned Tuesday from a week's stay at Lakeside. Mrs. Reid, of Pennsylvania, is the guest of Mrs. William Cushman, of Ocean Beach.

A baseball game between the High School boys and the Fort Rosecrans team resulted in a victory for the High School boys, score 11 to 6. The Coast Artillery Corps of Fort Rosecrans gave a large military ball in the post gymnasium Thursday, Feb. 15. The steamer Lieut. George Harris brought a large crowd of guests from town. The rooms were artistically decorated with flags. Punch was served, and dancing was indulged in until midnight.

At a tea given Friday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown announced the engagement of their daughter, Mildred Edith, to Ensign Richard Walter Wuest, U.S.N.

Mrs. J. H. Lee Holcombe, mother of Lieut. J. L. Holcombe, of Columbus Barracks, Ohio, is the guest of Mrs. W. Prentice B. Prentice, of San Diego. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Sebree have moved into their new home in Coronado. Mrs. Sebree's father, Col. Frank Bridgman, who has been residing at Coronado Hotel for a number of years, will now make his home with his daughter and son-in-law. Mrs. J. G. Ballinger arrived from San Francisco, where she has been spending some time with Northern friends. Captain Ballinger is expected next week on the Bear, and will make San Diego headquarters.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 16, 1912.

At the U. S. Grant Hotel last evening was held the annual banquet of the local association of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U.S., marking the twenty-first anniversary of the local body. The toastmaster was Companion George Puterbaugh. Major William R. Maize, U.S.A., retired, secretary, answered the toast, "The Local Association"; the toast "U.S. Army" was responded to by Brig. Gen. A. W. Vogdes, U.S.A., retired, and "U.S. Navy" by Rear Admiral McLean, U.S.N., retired; "The National Guard" by Col. R. V. Dodge, U.S.N.C., retired. Among others present were Rear Admiral Marshall and Capt. A. C. Almy, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, U.S.A., Misses Blanche and Marion Vogdes, Major George H. McManus, U.S.A., Major and Mrs. Mason Jackson, U.S.A., Major and Mrs. Charles B. Vogdes, U.S.A., Capt. and Mrs. Otto A. NeSmith, U.S.A., Mrs. W. R. Maize, Col. James F. Randlett, U.S.A., Comdr. and Mrs. E. F. Eckhardt, U.S.N., Col. A. G. Gassen, N.G.C., Ensign C. S.

Marston, U.S.N., Lieut. Thomas M. Defrees, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John W. Hannay, U.S.A. The present officers of the local Commandery are: President, Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., retired; vice-presidents, Col. James F. Randlett, Col. John W. Hannay, U.S.A., retired; chaplain, Rev. Richard D. Hollington; secretary-treasurer, Major William R. Maize, U.S.A., retired. The oldest companion of the Commandery is Lieut. Col. Frank Bridgman, U.S.A., retired, the oldest commissioned officer on the retired list, now ninety-one years old, who makes his home with his son-in-law, Rear Admiral Sebree.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Sebree have taken possession of their handsome new home in Coronado, which has very appropriately been named the "Seabreeze." Mrs. Arthur Valentine, Mrs. D. C. Collier, Mrs. W. R. Cushman, Mrs. R. V. Dodge, Mrs. Lyman J. Gage, Mrs. Franc Lecocq, Mrs. W. R. Maize and Mrs. Otto A. NeSmith were among the guests at a bridge party on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. M. A. Graham.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 18, 1912.

Manager Burton, of the Orpheum Theater of Des Moines, entertained the officers and their wives at a theater party on Friday evening, Feb. 9. The house was decorated with a profusion of flags. Miss Amy Heard entertained at bridge on Monday in honor of Miss Elsie Clarke, of Des Moines. Sherbet glasses were won by Mrs. Archie Miller. Silk hose were presented to Mrs. Harold Wells and Miss Elsie Clarke. Other guests were Mesdames O'Connor, Brownlee, Casteel, Woude, Grissinger, Buchan, Morris, Griffith, Koch and Carter, and Miss Mildred O'Connell. Those present from Des Moines were Mrs. Earle Mills, Mrs. Russell Forbes, Miss Bryse, Miss Alice Slade, Miss Isabel Clarke and Miss Marie Stopp. Dr. Uri, who has been spending a delightful two months' leave in California visiting friends, returned to the post this week. Major and Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee entertained at dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. O'Connor, Capt. and Mrs. Fred Buchan and Capt. and Mrs. Archie Miller.

There were concerts given by the 6th Cavalry band on Tuesday and Friday evenings which were well attended. Mr. Wallace Casteel, son of Capt. and Mrs. Delphe T. E. Casteel, left on Wednesday for Ames, Iowa, to engage in business. Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee had the Post Bridge Club meet Wednesday afternoon at her home, when Mrs. Morris won the prize.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley Koch entertained with a boxed party Wednesday evening for their house guest Miss Mildred O'Connell, of Tucson, Ariz. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson, Lieut. and Mrs. William V. Carter, Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee and Lieutenants Holderness, Dillman, Aleshire and O'Connor. Lieut. Edwin O'Connor entertained for a number of the young people on Thursday evening. Guessing games were played, after which a delicious supper was served. The prizes, a book and a picture, were given to Miss O'Connell and Lieutenant Schwenck. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee, Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley Koch, Miss Amy Heard, Lieutenants Shipman, Aleshire, O'Neil and Brady.

Most enjoyable was the evening bridge given by Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Grissinger on Saturday. Highest scores were made by Mrs. Frank K. Ross and Lieut. William V. Carter, who were given a very pretty work bag and a book. Others present were Lieut. and Mrs. John Hasson, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith, Lieut. and Mrs. John Kennedy, Mrs. Carter, Miss Amy Heard and Lieutenants Ross, Schwenck and Brady.

LUDLOW BARRACKS.

Ludlow Barracks, P.I., Jan. 10, 1912.

The holidays have come and gone, and for the third time during this present tour of foreign service has the 21st Infantry spent Christmas and New Year away from the homeland. Notwithstanding the disadvantages in being far away from home and from the old associations during the holiday season, the Christmas spirit of good-will and happiness prevailed throughout the garrison, as indicated by the numerous holiday dinners and other social functions. The reception given by Col. and Mrs. G. S. Young on New Year's Day proved an especially delightful occasion. Several of the officers and ladies stationed at Cotabato and Malabang were also present. The tastefully decorated rooms presented a very festive appearance. Promptly at noon, Lieut. Col. Charles E. Noyes conducted the officers from the headquarters building to the commanding officers' quarters, and a few moments later, the ladies of the garrison arrived. Luncheon was served until two o'clock. At the close of this delightful reception the Colonel made the announcement of the engagement of Lieut. Herbert Le Roy Taylor, 21st Inf., and Miss Sizer. Lieutenant Taylor was the recipient of most cordial congratulations, which would have been extended as generously and as cordially to Miss Sizer had she been present. The musical program was exceptionally fine under Mr. Butler, chief musician.

While the organizations of the regiment have been considerably scattered for some weeks, owing to "the war in Jolo," they are now about to return to Ludlow Barracks. One battalion of the 3d Infantry returned to Malabang yesterday and will relieve Companies I and L, of the 21st, which will return to this post in the near future. It is also expected that Companies B and C will soon be relieved from further duty at Zamboanga and will return to this station. Company G, in command of Lieut. James B. Woolnough, after being out in the Lake Lanao District and along the Overton-Keithley trail, for several months, is under orders to return to Ludlow Barracks for station.

Lieut. B. Lentz, recently promoted and assigned to the 8th Infantry, has effected a transfer with Lieut. P. Powers, and is now a passenger on the Warren, en route to this post. Lieutenant Lentz is returning from a leave spent with Mrs. Lentz in Japan. Mrs. Lentz has returned to the United States, where she will await the arrival of the regiment and her husband next May.

Chaplain James Onsewaarde left Ludlow Barracks for Manila on the Seward yesterday. He has a leave for three months with permission to return to the United States by way of Europe. He expects to sail from Manila the latter part of this month. Lieutenant Hartz and family have returned to Ludlow Barracks from Cotabato. They expect to remain at this post until the regiment sails for the States in May, unless Company M, the organization with which the Lieutenant is serving, should be ordered back to Cotabato Valley upon the completion of the target season. In that case Mrs. Hartz and daughter would return to the United States in February.

Several of the officers and ladies of the garrison were guests of Major Buffington at Malabang last week. The launch called for them on Saturday and they returned to Ludlow Barracks Sunday evening, after a most delightful outing.

The beautiful transport Thomas, recently thoroughly overhauled and remodeled, will sail from Manila within a few days and will have on board several passengers whose names are very familiar in the 21st Infantry. Capt. W. P. Kitts, recently promoted and assigned to the 11th Infantry, with Mrs. Kitts and their daughter Julia, will be among the passengers. Mrs. Phinney, wife of Lieut. R. T. Phinney; Mrs. C. Stacey, wife of Capt. C. Stacey; Mrs. Pierce, known in the regiment as "Grandma Pierce," and Franklin Stacey, adopted son of Capt. and Mrs. Stacey, also appear on the passenger list. Owing to a delay in the sailing of a recent transport, the Thomas will carry an unusually large number of passengers on the homeward voyage this month.

A recent happy hunting party, which brought back to the garrison "ducks by the hundred," was composed of Col. George S. Young, Major Winslow, Captain Humphrey, Captain Gregory, Captain Tiffany and Lieutenant Glass. The ladies who joined this party are Mrs. Young, Miss Polly Young, Mrs. Tiffany and Mrs. Glass.

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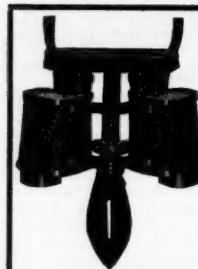
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FORT MILLS.

Corregidor, P.I., Jan. 6, 1912.

Last Wednesday afternoon a spark from one of the locomotives set fire to the grass at the rear of the officers' quarters on the mine level. The fire spread rapidly toward the buildings, and had it not been for the good work of the men of the 138th Company considerable damage might have been done. A party of officers went on a game hunt a few days ago, and came back with bags full of good experience and some small birds.

Mr. Griffith and family spent a few days with Mrs. Griffith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Heacock, during the holidays. Col. and Mrs. Lundeen, Lieut. and Mrs. Winch have returned from a very enjoyable trip to Baguio. On New Year's Day Col. and Mrs. Lundeen received at their beautiful quarters on the hill. At 4:30 p.m. pictures were taken of the entire group on the lawn. Refreshments were served and a pleasant season was enjoyed by all.

A well arranged program was given by the natives in the Barrio of San José on Rizal Day. There were addresses in Spanish, Tagalog and English. Sixto Relis, a native young man who spent nearly four years in the States with Chaplain Smith, delivered an excellent address in English on "The Life and Influence of Dr. Rizal." The musical program was also of a high order; and everything was strictly American in spirit. Last Tuesday evening Mrs. Joseph Rosenthal gave an interesting reading in the musical and literary entertainment at the pavilion, and was heartily appreciated by the large audience which greeted her. All the musical numbers given by members of the 9th Artillery band were new and of high class. There is more of this sort to follow.

In a beautiful bower of bunting, palms and flowers a delightful german was given Thursday night by the officers and ladies of the post. It was the first of its kind and the most brilliant affair ever given at this historic place. The party was given as one of the expressions of love and esteem that the officers and ladies have for Col. and Mrs. Lundeen, who will soon be leaving the post for the homeland. The decorations were picturesque and unique. The palms and bunting were so artistically arranged about the sides and overhead as to give the spacious pavilion the appearance of a large tropical bower, all lighted by beautifully colored electric lamps and Japanese lanterns, the lights being so distributed as to shine through the foliage, making a delightful effect. Mesdames Lundeen, Harmon, Ruckman and H. S. Miller gave out the favors, which were many and pretty. Among those who came from the mainland were Col. and Mrs. Ruckman and Miss Ruckman, guests of Col. and Mrs. Lundeen; Misses Julia Littell and Gladys Booth, guests of Col. and Mrs. Harmon; the Misses Barbour and Miss Brown, of Jersey City, and Mrs. McIntosh, their chaperon; Miss Helen Nicholson, guest of Miss Carson, and Lieutenant Ware, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Rose. The success of the affair is due to the earnest work of Captain Kerfoot, Lieutenant Rose, Lieutenant Welshimer and Dr. Ladamee.

Col. and Mrs. Lundeen are taking the southern island trip. Mrs. Smith, wife of Lieut. Ira Smith, 12th Inf., and Mrs. Smith's mother, Mrs. Doyle, of San Francisco, are visiting Chaplain and Mrs. S. J. Smith for a few days before the sailing of the Thomas for the States Jan. 15. They expect to accompany the regiment to Monterey and then make a visit to the Eastern States.

Each American on Corregidor Island, P.I., officer, enlisted man and civilian, received as a New Year greeting from Chaplain S. J. Smith, C.A.C., a handsome half-ton card showing Corregidor Harbor. The greeting offered as the inspiration for the year the thought expressed in the following lines:

Don't give up hoping when the ship goes down;
Grab a spar or something—just refuse to drown.
Don't think that you're dying just because you're hit,
Smile in the face of danger and hang on to your grit.
Folks die too easy—they sort of fade away;
Make a little error and give up in dismay;
Kind of man that's needed is the man of ready wit
To laugh at pain and trouble and keep up his grit.

AUGUR BARRACKS.

Augur Barracks, Jolo, P.I., Jan. 6, 1912.

Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Tyner left on the Warren Jan. 27 for Zamboanga, as Mrs. Martin is ill. Mrs. Waring, who has been here for four weeks, the guest of Miss McGee and Mrs. Burroughs, has returned to Manila. Mrs. Brewster, wife of Captain Brewster, of the Artillery, will remain here until the next Seward, Jan. 24. Capt. and Mrs. Burroughs gave a large dinner on New Year's Eve to Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Cullen, Mrs. Brewster and Lieutenant Taulbee. Miss McGee gave a large luncheon on Dec. 19 for Mesdames West, Wolfe, McGee, Chapman, Bastion and Cullen being guests. Mrs. Chapman gave a large luncheon on Monday, Dec. 18, for Mesdames Ragdale, Burroughs, Cullen and Herron. On Thursday, Dec. 20, Mrs. Chapman gave a luncheon for Mesdames West, Cullen and McGee.

The Liscum came in Dec. 19, Captain Booth, aid to General Bell, being one of the passengers. That night Capt. and Mrs. Cullen entertained Captain Booth at dinner with Mrs. Chapman and Captain Hawkins. Mrs. Bastion gave a large dinner on Jan. 3 for Miss Kolloher, Mrs. Abbott's guest, Capt. and Mrs. Cullen, Captain King, Lieut. and Mrs. Abbott, Lieutenant McGee. Nearly all the excitement due to the disarming of the Moros and the troops are all returning to their stations. The Moros that were on Bud-Dajo have been dis-

persed and General Pershing has gone to Baguio to be with Mrs. Pershing, as she is ill.

The entertainments have been very few for some time, but now that all the people are in again things are brightening up. Capt. and Mrs. Herron returned from the States on the last boat and have taken quarters in the house recently vacated by Captain Carswell, M.C., who has been ordered to Manila. Dr. and Mrs. Bastion are going to Manila also for station, as the Doctor has been ordered to McKinley. The Christmas dinner were very few and quiet, Capt. and Mrs. Chapman having Mrs. Coppock, Lieut. and Miss McGee; Dr. and Mrs. Wolfe had Dr. and Mrs. Bastion and Captain Carswell. Captain and Mrs. Cullen had asked quite a large dinner party, General Pershing, Col. and Mrs. West, Major and Mrs. Steele, Lieut. and Mrs. Mars. General Pershing, Major Steele and Captain Cullen were in the field, however, and unable to be there. Mrs. Kelleher, daughter of Major Kelleher, Pay Dept., is here visiting Mrs. Abbott and she returns on the next Seward to her home in Iloilo. Lieut. and Mrs. Abbott gave a large tea for her on Tuesday. Mrs. Cullen gave two tables of bridge for her on Wednesday, entertaining Mmes. Steele, Wolfe, Abbott, Kelleher, Herron and Rich, Mesdames Coppock and Brewster winning the prizes, two fans. Major and Mrs. Winn and two sons come on the Jan. 9 Seward and go to Overtown for station, as do the Fitches and Lieutenant Bamberger. Dr. and Mrs. Mills have returned from Zamboanga.

Angur Barracks, P.I., Jan. 15, 1912.

The troops are all in now and the Infantry returns to Zamboanga to-day. The Artillery go back to Manila on the Warren.

Capt. and Mrs. Chapman entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Abbott, Miss Kelleher and Lieutenant McGee. Capt. and Mrs. Harvey gave a dinner on the 6th to Capt. and Mrs. Brewster, Capt. and Mrs. Chapman. Lieut. and Mrs. Coppock gave a supper on Saturday, the 6th, to Lieut. and Mrs. Abbott, Miss Kelleher, Miss McGee, Lieutenants Sturgill, Brett, McGee and Taliaferro. Lieut. and Mrs. Mars gave a dinner on the 6th to Col. and Mrs. West, Capt. and Mrs. Burroughs. Mrs. Cullen gave two tables of cards on Saturday morning for Mrs. Bastion, who will leave soon for Manila. Mmes. West, Mars, Welty, Bastion played "500"; Mmes. Steele, Wolfe, Coppock and Brewster played bridge.

The Seward came in on the morning of the 8th, bringing our new major, Major Winn, and Major and Mrs. Heiberg, and taking Mrs. West, our colonel's wife, away, as she leaves for the States on the January boat. Sunday night was the occasion of several dinners given in farewell to the Infantry, which leaves to-day for their stations. Major and Mrs. Steele entertained Captain Giddings, Captain Williams, Captain Bingham and Dr. Fox. Capt. and Mrs. Burroughs had a large dinner for ten, including Colonel Kirby and Colonel Hearn. Tuesday, the 9th, Mrs. Brewster gave two tables of bridge for Mmes. Steele, Wolfe, Cullen, Coppock, Harvey, Miss Kelleher and Miss McGee. On Tuesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Mars gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. McGee, Major Nichols and Dr. Fox.

On Wednesday morning the Bridge Club met with Mrs. Cullen, Mrs. Brewster being the winner. Thursday, the 11th, Mrs. Abbott gave two tables of bridge for Mmes. Steele, Wolfe, Coppock, Cullen, Herron, Harvey and Brewster. Major and Mrs. Wolfe gave a large dinner on Thursday night, the 11th, for Capt. and Mrs. Cullen, Capt. and Mrs. Harvey, Lieut. and Mrs. Mars. Lieut. and Mrs. Abbott gave a large dinner on Friday, the 12th, for Miss Kelleher, Miss McGee, Lieutenants Brett and Taubee. Lieut. and Mrs. Mars gave a dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Cullen, Lieutenants Mitchell and Snyder. Mrs. Tyner returned from Zamboanga on the Samar the 8th of the month.

THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Eastern Division.

Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant.
Department of the East.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.
Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills.
The Panama Canal Zone.

Central Division.

Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts in temporary command.

Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.
Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith.
Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan.

Western Division.

Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.
Department of California.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus.
Department of Hawaii.—Hqrs., Honolulu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.
Department of Luzon.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.
Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. George S. Anderson.
Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—Will sail for U.S. March 15, 1912, for station at Ft. Leavenworth; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.T.; I and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Cos. K and L sailed Jan. 5, 1912, for Manila. Co. I will embark at San Francisco, about March 5, 1912, for Honolulu to relieve Co. G, which will sail for U.S. about March 15, 1912, for station at Ft. Leavenworth.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; E and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Ambulance Co. No. 3, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C and D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail for United States about July 15, 1912. Hqrs., with troops and Machine-gun Platoon will proceed to Ft. Meade, S.D., and four troops to Ft. Snelling, Minn.
3d Cav.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and L, Ft.

Since the decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court, it has been decided by the Monks hereafter to bottle

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The Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux), and they alone, have the formula or recipe of the secret process employed in the manufacture of the genuine Chartreuse, and have never parted with it. There is no genuine Chartreuse save that made by them at Tarragona, Spain.

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Sole Agents for United States.



Sam Houston, Texas; I, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; K, Ft. Clark, Texas; M, Rio Grande, Texas. Ten troops will sail for Philippines on June 5, 1912, and two troops on Aug. 5, 1912.
4th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troop A, B, C, D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Troops E, F, G, H, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops I and L, Ft. Apache, Ariz. Nine troops will sail for Philippines on May 6, 1912, and three troops on Sept. 5, 1912.
5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1911.
8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910.
9th Cav. (colored).—Entire Regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.
13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Riley, Kas.
14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. To sail for the United States about June 15, 1912.
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B, arrived April 2, 1910, and C, Oct. 31, 1910.
2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B, C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—A and B, arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910.
3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; B, El Paso, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.
4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
5th Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment, Ft. Sill, Okla.
6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment, Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.
1st Ft. McKinley, Me.
2d Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
3d Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
4th Ft. McAdams, N.J.
5th Ft. Williams, Me.
6th Ft. Monroe, Va.
7th Ft. Banks, Mass.
8th Ft. McKinley, Me.
9th Ft. Warren, Mass.
10th Presidio, S.F., Cal.
11th Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.
12th Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
13th Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Will sail for U.S. April 15, 1912, for station at Presidio, S.F.
14th Ft. Greble, R.I.
15th Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
16th Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
17th Ft. Washington, Md.
18th Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.
19th Ft. Caswell, N.C.
20th Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
21st Ft. Howard, Md.
22d Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
23d Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.
24th Ft. McKinley, Me.
25th Ft. Miley, Cal.
26th Ft. Flagler, Wash.
27th Presidio, S.F., Cal.
28th Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
29th Presidio, S.F., Cal.
30th Ft. Worden, Wash.
31st Ft. Caswell, N.C.
32d Ft. Baker, Cal.
33d Ft. Columbia, Wash.
34th Ft. Stevens, Ore.
35th Ft. Monroe, Va.
36th Ft. Mott, N.J.
37th Ft. McKinley, Me.
38th Presidio, S.F., Cal.
39th Ft. Morgan, Ala.
40th Ft. Howard, Md.
41st Ft. Monroe, Va.
42d Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.
43d Ft. Terry, N.Y.
44th Ft. Washington, Md.
45th Ft. Du Pont, Del.
46th Ft. Strong, Mass.
47th Ft. Hunt, Va.
48th Ft. Hancock, N.J.
49th Ft. Williams, Me.
50th Ft. McKinley, Me.
51st Ft. McKinley, Me.
52d Ft. Rodman, Mass.
53d Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
54th Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
55th Ft. Du Pont, Del.
56th Ft. Hancock, N.J.
57th Presidio, S.F., Cal.
58th Ft. Monroe, Va.
59th Ft. Andrews, Mass.
60th Presidio, S.F., Cal.
61st Ft. Baker, Cal.
62d Ft. Worden, Wash.
63d Ft. Worden, Wash.
64th Presidio, S.F., Cal.
65th Presidio, S.F., Cal.
66th Ft. Barry, Cal.
67th Presidio, S.F., Cal.
68th Ft. Baker, Cal.
69th Ft. Monroe, Va.
70th Presidio, S.F., Cal.
Will sail for Manila March 5, 1912.
71st Ft. Casey, Wash.
72d Ft. Scriven, Ga.
73d Ft. Monroe, Va.
74th Ft. Scriven, Ga.
75th Ft. Morgan, Ala.
76th Ft. Hancock, N.J.
77th Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
78th Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
79th Ft. Caswell, N.C.
80th Key West Bks., Fla.
81st Ft. Du Pont, Del.
82d Ft. Totten, N.Y.
83d Ft. Strong, Mass.
84th Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
85th Ft. Casey, Wash.
86th Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.
87th Ft. Totten, N.Y.
88th Ft. Terry, N.Y.
89th Ft. Williams, Me.
90th In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.
91st Jackson Bks., Fla.
92d Ft. Flagler, Wash.
93d Ft. Stevens, Ore.
94th Ft. Flagler, Wash.
95th Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.
96th Ft. Warren, Mass.
97th Ft. Adams, R.I.
98th Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
99th Ft. Morgan, Ala.
100th Ft. Terry, N.Y.
101st Ft. Totten, N.Y.
102d Ft. Adams, R.I.
103d Ft. Howard, Md.
104th Ft. Washington, Md.
105th Ft. Ranger, H.T.
106th Ft. Worden, Wash.
107th Ft. Williams, Me.
108th Ft. Worden, Wash.
109th Ft. Greble, R.I.
110th Ft. Greble, R.I.
111th Ft. Dade, Fla.

112th Ft. Du Pont, Del.
113th Ft. Hancock, N.J.
114th Ft. Totten, N.Y.
115th Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
116th Ft. Scriven, Ga.
117th Ft. Adams, R.I.
118th Ft. Monroe, Va.
119th Ft. Washington, Md.
120th Ft. Strong, Mass.
121st Ft. Scriven, Ga.
122d Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
123d Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
124th Ft. Andrews, Mass.
125th Ft. Terry, N.Y.
126th Ft. Worden, Wash.
127th Ft. Crockett, Texas.
128th Ft. Crockett, Texas.
129th Ft. Adams, R.I.
130th Ft. Adams, R.I.
131st Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
132d Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
133d Ft. Terry, N.Y.
134th Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
135th Ft. Totten, N.Y.
136th Ft. Hancock, N.J.
137th Ft. Hancock, N.J.
138th Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.
139th Ft. Du Pont, Del.
140th Ft. Howard, Md.
141st Ft. McHenry, Md.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio of S.F.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Philippines; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Scriven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. To sail for Honolulu, H.T., about May 5, 1912, from Portland, Ore.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.
3d Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. To sail for United States March 15, 1912.
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Root, Ark.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y., with the exception of Cos. G and H, which are at Madison Bks., N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Jan. 31, 1910.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., for station Jan. 14 from Manila.
8th Inf.—Entire regiment sailed for Manila, P.I., Feb. 5, 1912.
9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Hqrs. arrived May 2, 1910.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Oct. 31, 1911.
14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. William H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
15th Inf.—Hqrs., and 2d and 3d Battalions, Philippine Islands. Address Manila, P.I. 1st Battalion and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China.
16th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. F, G, H and K, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; O and I, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; D and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska. Ft. Egbert, Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn from Ft. William H. Seward. Regiment arrived in Alaska, July, 1910.
17th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Whipple Bks., Ariz.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived March 4, 1910.
20th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, arrived San Francisco Jan. 7 on route to Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, F, G and H, Ft. Douglas, Utah.
21st Inf.—In Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Oct. 5, 1909. To sail for United States April 15, 1912, and disembark at Portland, Ore.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
24th Inf. (colored).—Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Dec. 5, 1911. Address Manila, P.I.
25th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.
26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.
31st Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.

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1876 1912

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Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

Corrected up to Feb. 27.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Fleet Flagship and Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. Hugh Rodman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

FLORIDA, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. Sailed Feb. 23 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. John Hood. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
UTAH, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Roger Welles. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerf. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Marbury Johnson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John D. McDonald. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. George R. Clark. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Wilson W. Buchanan. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Richard M. Hughes. Sailed Feb. 23 from Key West, Fla., for Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Charles C. Marsh. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Hughes. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fleet Auxiliary.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Owen Hill. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steigner. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Manley F. Gates. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKEE (tender). Lieut. Walter S. Anderson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Maryland, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. At Honolulu, Hawaii.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. At Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At Honolulu, Hawaii.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At Honolulu, Hawaii.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At Honolulu, Hawaii.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At Honolulu, H.T.

PACIFIC RESERVE SQUADRON.

Capt. Charles F. Pond, Commanding.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.O., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson ordered to command.
Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At Olongapo, P.I.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robison. At Shanghai, China.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W. Cake. At Canton, China.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At Kiukiang, China.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Hankow, China.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn. At Ichang, China.
VILLALBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Harry A. McClure. At Hankow, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Canton, China.

Third Division.

PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in Philippine waters.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. At Hankow, China.
RAINBOW (transport). (Temporary flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Shanghai, China.

In Reserve.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Emil P. Svarz. In reserve. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Amoy, China.

TUGS.

CHOCTAW. Chief Btsn. John Mahoney. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
OSCEOLA. Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
PISCATAQUA. Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
POTOMAC. Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
TECUMSEH. Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNCAS. Btsn. William J. Drummond. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
WOMPATUCK. Chief Btsn. Peter E. Radcliffe. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Shanghai, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. Sailed Feb. 24 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. Sailed Feb. 23 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
BUFFALO (transport). 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At Chefoo, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain.

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At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Navy Yard Station, Portsmouth, Va.

CHEYENNE, M. Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on April 8.

CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. In commission second reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Philip H. Hammond. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ulysses S. Macy. Surveying on the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the East Coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchison, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur St. C. Smith. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

JUSTICE (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Navy Yard Station, Portsmouth, Va.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Gaston D. Johnstone. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Btsn. Harry T. Johnson. At San Francisco, Cal. In commission in reserve and assigned to the California Naval Militia. Send mail to San Francisco, Cal.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Edgar B. Larimer. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MONTOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. Sailed Feb. 26 from Shanghai, China, for Amoy, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NASHVILLE, G. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NAVAJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

NEPTUNE (collier), merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At Tiburon, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying the South coast of Cuba. Send mail to Santa Cruz del Sur, Cuba.

PEORIA (tug). Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PETREL, G. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Sailed Feb. 24 from Panama for Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. Sailed Feb. 24 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Ensign Jonas H. Ingram. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. George B. Landenberger. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.



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TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. Ordered placed in full commission March 1.
 VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
 VENUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of the P.M., New York city.
 VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 WHEELING. Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At St. Andrews Bay, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
 WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Chief Bsn. Edwin Murphy. In reserve at Erie, Pa. Address there.
 YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
 FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
 LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert F. Leary. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
 PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
 SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Eighth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett, Commander.

DRAYTON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 McALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur McArthur. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
 PAULING (destroyer). Lieut. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
 TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Ninth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, Commander.

Send mail for boats, except Warrington, of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
 MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
 STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
 WALKER (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
 WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Tenth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
 AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph E. Taussig. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
 BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
 MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
 TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, Commanding.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SEVERN (tender). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 C-2 (submarine). Ensign Claudius R. Hyatt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 C-3 (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 C-4 (submarine). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 C-5 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Warren G. Child, Commanding.

CASTINE (tender). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Navy Yard Station, Portsmouth, Va.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Navy Yard Station, Portsmouth, Va.
 D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Navy Yard Station, Portsmouth, Va.
 D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Warren G. Child. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At Newport, R.I.
 E-2 (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Newport, R.I.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Clarence S. Vanderbeck. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Ross S. Culp, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.
 HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At San Diego, Cal.
 HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At San Diego, Cal.
 TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Sydney M. Kraus. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, jr., Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford, jr. At San Diego, Cal.
 PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.
 PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Charles F. Pousland. At San Diego, Cal.
 STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John E. Pond. At San Diego, Cal.
 FARAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. At San Diego, Cal.
 GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At Bremerton, Wash.
 ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert F. Gross. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.

FORTUNE (tender). At San Diego, Cal.
 A-3 (submarine). Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal.
 A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Shanghai, China.
 BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Nanking, China.
 CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign John C. Cunningham. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
 BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Richard Hill. At Nanking, China.
 DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Carroll S. Graves. At Nanking, China.
 DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter, Commanding.

MOHICAN (tender). At Manila, P.I.
 A-2 (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At Manila, P.I.
 A-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Manila, P.I.
 A-6 (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At Manila, P.I.
 A-7 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.

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RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Annapolis. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
 Lieut. Donald P. Morrison, Commanding.
 Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
 Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.
 Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, DeLong, Ericsson, Mackenzie, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3; and the old cruiser Atlanta which is used as a barracks for the men of the division. The Worden is at the navy yard, New York, for certain tests.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
 Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack, Commander.

Torpedoboats Davis and Fox.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
 Torpedoboats Blakely, Dupont, Morris and Porter.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
 CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). John H. Dayton. At Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. James P. Parker. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (stationship). Comdr. William C. Cole. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence. The Independence has been ordered placed out of commission.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. The Lancaster has been ordered placed out of commission.

NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. William H. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Ponoka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the St. Louis.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. At the naval station, Guam, M.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Supply arrived Feb. 9 at Olongapo, P.I., for docking.

WABASH (receiving ship). Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. Boston, Mass. Mail should be addressed to Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Capt. Harry M. Dombagh, U.S.N., retired. At berth foot of East 24th street, New York city.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Chief Bsn. William Martin. At Wilmington, Del. Address there.

SPECIAL EDITION

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911

With Interpretations, Illustrations and Complete Index of the Drill Regulations

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has just published a "Special Edition of the Infantry Drill Regulations, United States Army, 1911, with appendix containing Interpretations, cuts illustrating the Manual of Arms and the Manual of the Saber and a full Index to the Regulations." The Interpretations are made by authority and with the Illustrations and Index are valuable additions which will be found very useful in the study of the drill and especially in teaching it to recruits. The twenty-seven illustrations of the Manuals, appearing in this volume and in the 1904 Regulations, have for some reason been omitted from those of 1911, and the new Regulations have no index such as appears in the Cavalry Drill. The index and those illustrations of the Manuals which apply to the new Regulations, which appear in this "Special Edition," should therefore prove of much value.

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TUGS.

Active, Mare Island.
Alice, Norfolk.
Accomac, Boston.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.
Chickasaw, Newport.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk.
Iroquois, Mare Island.
Iwana, Boston.
Massasoit, Key West.
Modoc, Philadelphia.
Mohawk, Norfolk.
Narkeeta, New York.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pentucket, New York.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Alabama, New York.
Annapolis, Mare Island.
Brooklyn, Philadelphia.
C-1, Newport (repairing at New York).
Constitution, Boston.
Columbia, Philadelphia.
Charleston, Puget Sound.
Chattanooga, Puget Sound.
Cleveland, Mare Island.
Galveston, Puget Sound.
General Alava, Cavite.
Gwin, Newport, R.I. (repairing at New York).
Illinois, Boston.
Kearsarge, Philadelphia.
Kentucky, Norfolk.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, Providence, R.I.
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.
Boston, Portland, Ore.
Concord, Seattle, Wash.

Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, Mich.
Dabague, Chicago, Ill.
Duroches, Cleveland, Ohio.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Foot, Newbern, N.C.
Granite State, New York city.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Huntress, at St. Louis.
Isla de Cuba, Baltimore, Md.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.O. (converted cruiser).

JOHN HANCOCK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company accomplished much during the past fifty years in the interest of its policyholders. Organized in 1862 under the exacting requirements of the Massachusetts laws, it has become the largest and strongest of the New England companies, that do strictly a life insurance business, with assets of \$82,269,171, insurance in force of \$613,469,000, and a surplus of \$7,395,790.

Its policies are of the most liberal character and contain guarantees of values in event of lapse, loan values and days of grace, etc., and have no restrictions as to place of residence, travel or occupation. They are therefore excellent contracts for commissioned officers in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service.

A policy which especially appeals to all officers is the new Continuous Monthly Installment Policy of the John Hancock, which contains provision for monthly payments of a fixed sum for life to the beneficiary named, thus enabling the insured to provide positive protection and maintenance for a dependent beneficiary.

The John Hancock's entire business is done on the participating plan, paying dividends to policyholders annually. Address all communications to Mr. E. J. Clark, State Agent at Washington, D. C., who will be pleased to furnish promptly any information desired. The company's advertisement appears in another column.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER.

An order recently secured by the Underwood Typewriter Company from the Western Union Telegraph Company for 10,000 Underwood machines is the largest purchase of its kind in business history and breaks all records.

The innovation of day and night letter service and the increase in business in consequence made necessary the inauguration of more progressive methods in the transcription of all messages received over Western Union wires. A committee which considered the proposition of purchasing the machines took into consideration not only the necessity for the purchase of typewriters, but the practical and mechanical merits of all machines. The result was a report to the company in favor of the purchase and the adoption of the Underwood.

Within a year every telegram and day and night lettergram received over the Western Union wires will

The aging of a cocktail is as necessary to perfect flavor as the aging of wine or whisky.

The delicious flavor and aroma of

Club Cocktails

is due not alone to the precise blending of the choicest liquors obtainable, but to the fact that they are softened to mellowness by aging before bottling.

Manhattan, Martini and other standard blends, bottled, ready to serve through cracked ice.

Refuse Substitutes.

AT ALL DEALERS.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Props.
Hartford New York
London



be typewritten. The machines are to be delivered from Hartford, the home of the Underwood, to the various telegraph offices.

FILLING THE CRUET.

An Army officer tells of his experience with an ignorant native servant in the Philippines.

On one occasion it appears that the officer directed this lad to fill an empty pepper cruet. The pepper, for which the officer was waiting, was an extraordinarily long time in making its appearance upon the table.

Finally, in despair, the officer himself sought out the servant. He found him in the kitchen bent over the cruet, with the pepper beside him.

"How long is it going to take you to do that job?" demanded the officer.

"Not so much longer, sir," said the lad, with a sweet smile. "If you will pardon me, sir, I ask you to remember that it is no small task to force the pepper through these little holes."—Harper's Monthly.



AFTER THE WINTER, YOUR SKIN NEEDS REFRESHING

Examine your skin closely

See how large and clogged the pores have become; how it has lost its smoothness; how colorless it is.

The constant strain imposed upon the skin during the winter months makes it unable to withstand such trying conditions. Each spring, it needs refreshing.

To refresh your skin

Woodbury's Facial Soap contains properties which are helpful to the skin. If used regularly, Woodbury's arouses your skin, keeps it active, makes it glow with health.

Get a cake today. Notice its effect the first time you use it. This is a promise of what its steady use will do. Woodbury's costs 25c a cake. No one hesitates at the price after their first cake.

Write today for samples.

For 4c we will send a sample cake. For 10c samples of Woodbury's Facial Soap and Woodbury's Facial Powder. For 50c a copy of the Woodbury Book on the care of the skin and scalp and samples of the Woodbury preparations. The Andrew Jergens Co., 2605 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Woodbury's Facial Soap

For sale by dealers everywhere.



Avoid Blends! Send us your order for Hayner BOTTLED-IN-BOND Whiskey

You KNOW it is good and pure—the Government's Green Stamp over the cork is your protection.

NO MATTER what others may promise—no matter how tempting their offers may seem—see if they offer Bottled-in-Bond whiskey—and remember—there is only one way you can be sure of getting pure, straight whiskey—and that is to insist on Bottled-in-Bond.

That's what we offer you—Hayner Private Stock Bottled-in-Bond Whiskey—rich, pure and delicious—shipped in sealed case—Direct from Distillery—and all it costs you is \$3.20 for FOUR full quarts—express charges paid.

There's no question about a whiskey like this—the Government's Green Stamp over the cork is your assurance that it is Bottled-in-Bond—fully aged, full 100% proof, full measure—and a guarantee that it comes to you just as it left the distillery, in all its original purity and goodness.

Note the price—only 80 cents a quart—delivered. Where else can you buy a Bottled-in-Bond whiskey of this magnificent quality at this price.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY, Dept. G-119

DISTILLERY
TROY, OHIO
Established 1860

Dayton, O. St. Louis, Mo. Kansas City, Mo. Boston, Mass.
St. Paul, Minn. New Orleans, La. Jacksonville, Fla.

CAPITAL
\$500,000.00
Full Paid



WE WANT you to TRY this whiskey on our guarantee you will find it all we claim—as fine as you ever tasted—and the best value you ever saw—or you may send it back at our expense—and we will return your money.

Remember—you take no chances. We take all the risk—and we stand all the expense if we fail to please you.

No letter is necessary—

Cut Out and use this Coupon and address our nearest office

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO.
Enclosed find \$3.20 for which send me FOUR full quart bottles of Hayner Private Stock Bottled-in-Bond Whiskey—express paid—as per your offer. It is understood that if this whiskey is not found as represented and satisfactory to me in every way, it may be returned at your expense—and my \$3.20 is to be promptly refunded. G-119

Name _____

Address _____

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. or Wyo. must be on the basis of 4 quarts for \$4.00 by Express Prepaid or 20 quarts for \$15.20 by Freight Prepaid. D-119

The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine

Used in the U. S. Navy
Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 1 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets or large steam yachts.

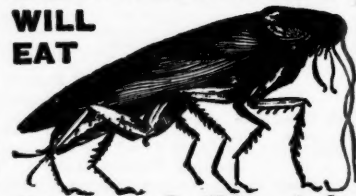
H. B. ROELKER,
41 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

GEORGE HIRAM MANN ARTHUR B. LA FAR ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

60 Wall Street, New York
Hibbs Building, Washington

The general care of affairs of Service people on a small annual retainer is a specialty.

COCKROACHES WILL EAT



Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste

and be exterminated quickly and thoroughly; also for rats, mice, waterbugs, etc. Get the genuine.

Money Back if it Fails.
25c and \$1.00.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.
Stearns' Electric Paste Co., Chicago, Ill.

PATENT BINDERS FOR FILING THE Army & Navy Journal.

20 Vesey St., N. Y.

By mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

Delivered at office, \$1.00.

UNCLE SAM IS BEST EMPLOYER;

pay is high and sure; hours short; places permanent; promotions regular; vacations with pay; thousands of vacancies every month; all kinds of pleasant work everywhere; no lay-off; no poll taxed; common education sufficient. Special money back guarantee if you write today for booklet D 886. IT IS FREE. EARL HOPKINS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

GET A BETTER PLACE

GRAY MOTORS FOR BOATS

Made in the Largest Plant in the World devoted to manufacturing 2 cycle marine gasoline engines. Guaranteed by a big responsible concern. Write for big catalog telling and shows you all about these high grade motors and how they are made. GRAY MOTOR COMPANY, 1125 N. 5. Motors Bldg., DETROIT, MICH.

GETTING BUSY

Letter No. 20. March 2, 1912

Previous to the inauguration of this series of letters I have been addressing to you through the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, beginning October 21, 1911, there existed in the minds of thousands of people the vague idea that the Edison Storage Battery was still in the experimental stage. They expected great things of it, but had been led to believe, by reports emanating from various sources, that it had not been perfected or tried out thoroughly in practice.

The first three letters passed without much comment. Then we began to receive requests by mail, and from our own men, for copies, starting at the beginning of the series.

We thereupon placed an order with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for one thousand reprints of letters numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4. This was quickly increased to two thousand, three thousand, four thousand, and finally to five thousand copies of each letter. Still our supply ran short.

We had electrotypes made of the forms, and to date have sent out a total of about one hundred thousand copies, including letter No. 18.

These requests have come from persons in almost every walk of life in this and many Foreign Countries. In letter No. 5 I gave as my reason for addressing you through these columns, the disinclination on our part to be taken for a typewriter factory or female seminary, in our attempt to answer, by letter, the many questions that would result from a comprehensive advertising campaign.

The Stenographic Department has quadrupled and the mailing Department——!

Something must be done, or Uncle Sam will have to start a Post Office next door.

We have therefore decided to acquire two or three pages a week in a large number of leading publications, which cover practically all lines of human endeavor.

Owing to the diversity of such a comprehensive campaign, with a desire on the part of specialists for information pertinent to their respective lines, it becomes necessary for me to compile letters to conform thereto.

I appear to be getting busy.

I am restrained from publishing broadcast the special adaptations of Edison Storage Battery to many of the requirements of Armies and Navies which have developed and which have been successfully met, for reasons that are obvious. It is therefore becoming more and more difficult for me to make these letters in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as comprehensive as I desire.

There exist quite a number of records of performance of the Edison Battery in commercial applications, almost every one of which has a parallel in Army and Navy applications. I will therefore endeavor to present to you these results in such manner as will enable you to discover the similarity, and to draw your conclusions accordingly.

The Submarine Type Cells have been perfected and exceed our expectations in performance. When the tests have been completed, I will publish a number of curves to give you an idea of the characteristics, and will accompany these curves with a comprehensive description of the Heavy Duty Cell.

Suffice it to say, for the present, the cells can be charged and discharged at exceedingly high rates, and with exceptional and unequalled results. It opens many lines of development, heretofore impossible of accomplishment.

Respectfully,

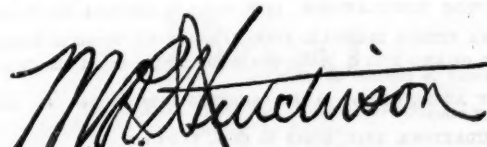
EDISON STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY

149 Lakeside Ave.,

ORANGE, N. J.

Dictated to the Edison Dictating Machine

Copyright, 1912, by Edison Storage Battery Company.


CHIEF ENGINEER
AND PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE
OF THOMAS A. EDISON

GEORGE WRIGHT

GEORGE S. STURGIS

HATFIELD & SONS

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Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dress

A. Shuman & Co.
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This etiquette on a uniform means, designed, cut and tailored by Military experts to meet the special needs of the Army and Navy.

RIDABOCK & CO., 149-151 West 36th Street, NEW YORK CITY

New Regulation UNIFORMS EQUIPMENTS

Highest Grade Cloths—Perfection in Fit and Finish—Moderate Prices
Write for Samples and Prices

RICE & DUVAL

ARMY & NAVY TAILORS,

Fashionable Civilian Dress.

J. H. STRAHAN

258-260 Fifth Ave., near 28th St., New York City

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY

Fifth and Cherry Sts.

Philadelphia

NEW REGULATION

Full Dress Caps—Service Caps—White Caps—Service Hats—
Shoulder Knot Insignia—Aiguillettes—Shoulder Straps—and
Spurs.

Correctness in all details guaranteed.

New York Office: 222-224 FOURTH AVENUE

W. BIANCHI & CO.

225 Fifth Avenue

New York

Distributors of the **STANDARD CLOTHS** for Army and Navy Officers uniforms.



THE WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.,

19 and 21 WEST 31st STREET,
Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS.

HIGHEST AWARD PARIS EXPOSITION 1900.

We have just published a Special Edition of the Infantry Drill Regulations, with Interpretations, Illustrations of the Manual of Arms and the Manual of the Saber and a complete Index of the Drill Regulations. Bound in Fabrikoid, sent postpaid for 75 cents.

DRILL AND OTHER TEXT-BOOKS

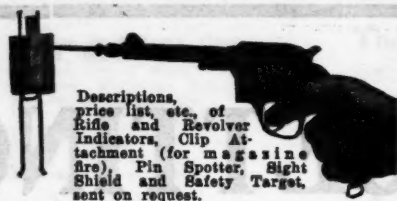
Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War, for the United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States.

- DRILL REGULATIONS FOR THE INFANTRY, 1911.** Bound in extra strong bristol board, price 30 cents. Bound in extra embossed cloth, price 50 cents.
- CAVALRY DRILL REGULATIONS,** amended 1909, bound in fabrikoid, \$1.00 net.
- FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS 1908** (Provisional) with changes of 1911, bound in fabrikoid, \$1.00 net.
- COAST ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1909,** bound in leather, \$1.00 net.
- FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS, 1910,** bound in fabrikoid, \$1.00 net.
- SMALL ARMS FIRING MANUAL, 1909** (Provisional), bound in fabrikoid, \$1.00 net.
- MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY, 1908,** with amendments, bound in bristol board, 25 cents; bound in leather, 50 cents.
- MANUAL OF ARMS,** adapted to the Springfield Rifle, caliber .45, bound in bristol board, 10 cents.
- ARMY REGULATIONS, 1910,** bound in cloth, \$1.00 net.

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey Street, New York.



Descriptions, price list, etc., of Rifle and Revolver Indicators, Clip Attachment (for magazine fire), Pin Spotter, Sight Shield and Safety Target, sent on request.

You Can't Shoot If You Can't Hold

Begin training now with the **HOLLIFIELD INDICATOR**. Every feature of real shooting except recoil is simulated. One does not have to leave the company room to practice. It makes an interesting game for all.

HOLLIFIELD TARGET PRACTICE ROD CO
81 Hanford Street, Middletown, N.Y.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited.

Walkerville, Canada

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

It's Best to Remember

that every organ of the wonderful human body is dependent upon every other. If your liver goes wrong your blood will be impure; if your bowels are inactive your stomach and digestion will show it. And one trouble leads to another.

Beecham's Pills

have become the most famous and the most approved family remedy in the world. They are known for their wonderful and unrivaled power to cause regular, natural action of the liver and bowels. They are gentle, safe but sure. Beecham's Pills benefit every organ of the body—brighten the eye, clear the brain, tone the nerves and increase vigor—because they

Remove the First Cause of Trouble

Special directions for women with every box. Sold everywhere, 10c., 25c.

HONOLULU, H.T.

MISS POWER, Millinery. Army and Navy trade solicited. Boston Building, Fort St., Honolulu, H.T.

ALBERT B. CLARK, D.D.S. Room 311, Boston Building, Fort Street, Honolulu, H.T.

At Honolulu, T.H. Central, Palatia Fireproof
On the Sea Shore—THE MOANA HOTEL
THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL. A spot where every prospect pleases. J. H. Herische, Gen'l Mgr.

Hawaii & South Seas Curio Co. Young Bldg., Honolulu. Mats, Tapas, Silks, Basketry, Drawn-work, &c. Catalogue

MISS KATE WOODARD, 1141 Fort Street, Honolulu. DRESSMAKING AND CLEANING GLOVES. Manila Goods, Underwear and Gloves.

Hawaiian Jewelry and Souvenirs. Bridge and Dinner Favors. Kodak Developing and Printing. Te Arts and Crafts Shop, Ltd., Young Hotel Bldg., Honolulu, H.T.

REGAL SHOES!

Why are Regal Shoes most popular in the Army and Navy? BECAUSE like the Army and Navy they are First Class. The only Shoe made in U.S.A.

REGAL SHOE STORE, McCandless Block, Honolulu, H.T.

PENSIONS Obtained by **TABER & WHITMAN CO.** 30 Years' Experience

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., March 12, 1912, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 4315: Lightweight cotton and wool underwear.—Sch. 4345: Steel forgings, steel bar.—Sch. 4346: Sand, magnesite pipe covering, clocks, rock, castor oil.—Sch. 4347: Steel bolts and nuts, washers for bolts, regulus of antimony, pig tin.—Sch. 4349: Steel boiler plates.—Sch. 4350: Wiring appliances.—Sch. 4351: Cap leathers, hand towels, dry goods, etc.—Sch. 4352: Kitchen utensils.—Sch. 4353: Lamp wick, boat running lights, brass lanterns, leather belting, hand fenders, stateroom crockery, hand swabs, splint stretchers.—Sch. 4355: Sewing palms, brass wood and machine screws.—Sch. 4356: Motors.—Sch. 4359: Sheet lead, bar iron, solder, bar steel.—Sch. 4360: Steel plates. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 2-20-12.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., March 5, 1912, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 4086: Blue serge.—Sch. 4341: Cloth insertion packing. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 2-19-12.

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Evaporated Milk

THE ORIGINAL and BEST



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has made **HIGHLAND** Brand the recognized standard.

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A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Largest Manufacturers in the World of Official Athletic Supplies.

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Plans and Blue Prints of Gymnasium Paraphernalia Furnished Upon Request.

Spalding's Catalog of all Athletic Sports Mailed Free to any address.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

New York Chicago Denver San Francisco

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., March 19, 1912, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., a quantity of metallic packing. Applications for proposals should refer to Schedule 4368. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 2-26-12.